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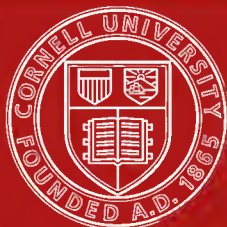
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SANTO DOMINGO

**ITS PAST AND ITS
PRESENT CONDITION**

**Santo Domingo City, D. R.
January 1, 1920**



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**ITS PAST AND ITS
PRESENT CONDITION**

**Santo Domingo City, D. R.
January 1, 1920**

THIS pamphlet has been prepared by the members of the Military Government of Santo Domingo in order to answer certain questions which have been asked of it.

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SANTO DOMINGO

INTRODUCTION

The object of this pamphlet is to comply with a desire on the part of certain bankers and business men, and also certain officials in Washington, for some information as to what has been and is being done for the Dominican people by the temporary government established by the United States.

The purpose of the United States in installing its temporary government was to free the country from debt, to establish the finances upon a sound and enduring basis, to spread education, both literary and vocational, throughout the country, to provide communications and other modern facilities, together with improved harbor facilities, and while leaving the Dominican Judiciary intact, to improve the laws and economic condition of the country.

The temporary government has already done many of these things and is, as rapidly as possible, pursuing its plans to complete the works heretofore outlined.

The government is acting under the prescriptions of a Convention between the United States and the Republic of Santo Domingo of 1907, providing for the assistance of the United States in the collection and application of the Customs Revenues of the Dominican Republic. A copy of this Convention is appended.

One clause of the above mentioned agreement, which was ratified by the Presidents and Senates of the two republics, Article III, provided that "until the Dominican Republic has paid the whole amount of the bonds of the debt, its public debt shall not be increased except by previous agreement between the Dominican Government and the United States."

Owing to the failure of the existing Dominican Government, or the impossibility of complying with it because of the intermittent revolutions occurring, as well as the menace of unsettled conditions to foreigners and to the Dominican people themselves, the United States Government found it necessary to direct its Naval authorities to assume charge and restore tranquillity, and carry out the provisions of the Convention above cited. A copy of the proclamation of occupation is appended.

PRESENT GENERAL CONDITIONS

At the present time the country is tranquil and all the citizens thereof, except the former political factions, accept and have expressed themselves as grateful for the peace and free opportunity to enjoy and cultivate their several pursuits and callings.

The native Dominican is a most kindly, very hospitable person, long suffering and hopeful; deserving of all good that can come his way. He has been exploited and misused for centuries and the writer hopes that he is now coming into his own. The people desire peace and an opportunity to pursue their various occupations without constant molestation and robbery, as well as being forcibly enlisted in the intermittent revolutions.

The writer has been frequently assured by a large number of the best people of the various parts of Santo Domingo that they trust in the Military Government's remaining until a new generation of citizens may be prepared to administer their affairs.

A banker just returned from a trip through the Cibao states that he was particularly impressed with the prosperity of the people and the feeling of satisfaction with conditions under the present government. Never before had they had such a prosperous period as that of the last two years and all the merchants and planters look forward to still greater prosperity under the present assurance of peaceful conditions and safety of property.

A new generation, trained in American ideals and standards of personal honor and morals, will succeed in steering the ship of state without further wreck.

The feeling of Dominica for the Dominicans is very strong with these people and all laws and other measures promulgated by the Military Government are based upon this idea. The Dominican laws conserve the privileges of action before the courts; the surveyors, lawyers, etc., for Dominicans. This feeling is fully respected and has the sympathy of the government.

Foreign concessions are necessary and advisable in some cases, but the policy of the government is not to extend this habit beyond what is required for the slow development of the country and to conserve the land and its resources for the natives who are rapidly increasing in numbers and who will shortly require all their territory for their own living.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

When the United States took over the administration of the finances of Santo Domingo the account of the government was overdrawn by the sum of \$14,234.63 and payment of salaries, supply bills, etc., was greatly in arrears. The Military Government paid all the 1916 indebtedness and has since then met all the expenses of the government and on October first had a total of \$3,900,108.85 in the Treasury.

The Military Government has reorganized the Internal Revenue Department and has increased its efficiency to a remarkable degree which is illustrated by the results which that department has accomplished, without any increase in the rates under the Internal Revenue Law and without any changes other than some slight adjustments. The collections have been almost trebled as can be seen from the following statement: the average collections prior to the Military occupation were about \$700,000 per year. In 1917 the Military Government collected \$1,234,177.32; in 1918, \$1,700,588.55, and the collections to September 30, 1919, show that a conservative estimate of the receipts from Internal Revenue for the year 1919 is \$2,200,000, not including the new Property Tax, which, it is estimated, will bring an additional \$1,200,000. This has been accomplished mainly through the collection of all taxes due the government without fear or favor.

SETTLEMENT OF FLOATING INDEBTEDNESS—1918 BOND ISSUE. The Claims Commission of 1917 appointed by the Military Government to receive and adjudge all claims of every kind against previous Dominican governments has well under way the settlement of all claims filed. It is expected that its labors will be finished by about March, 1920. With the termination of this work the entire floating debt of the Dominican Government will have been refunded.

The Military Government, on behalf of the Dominican Republic, is issuing approximately \$5,000,000 worth of 5% gold bonds—due in 20 years—drawing interest from January 1, 1918, in payment of the floating debt which is in process of adjudication by the Dominican Claims Commission of 1917.

On October 31, 1919, bonds to the amount of \$1,648,200 had been issued and the balance is expected to be issued by March, 1920.

These bonds are being issued with the consent of the United States Government and are secured both as to principal and interest by the Customs receipts of the Dominican Republic as an additional charge to the charges provided for by the American-Dominican

Convention of February 8, 1907, and to be paid before any payment is made to the Dominican Government from said customs revenues.

The denominations of the bonds are Series L, \$50; Series C, \$100; Series D, \$500; Series M, \$1,000. One-twentieth of the loan is retired automatically each year by the fixed amortization, by semi-annual drawings, with the provision that when the customs revenues of the country exceed \$3,000,000 additional amortization equal to 30% of the amount the revenues are in excess of \$3,000,000 is provided for. This additional amortization is applied to the purchase of bonds yearly without regard to series.

The Dominican Customs Revenue is collected by American officials under the American-Dominican Convention of 1907. The amortization has been so arranged that the present 1918 loan will be fully redeemed before the termination of the United States General Receivership of Dominican Customs.

The good faith of the Dominican Republic is irrevocably pledged to the faithful compliance with the provisions of the loan and it is set forth in the Executive Orders covering same that the provisions shall not be revoked, impaired by any law or decree which the Government of the Dominican Republic, or any authority thereof, may subsequently enact or issue or by any interpretation thereof.

NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF. The Military Government has revised the customs tariff which has been in effect since 1910 and has completed a new and more equitable tariff to be put into effect on January 1, 1920, lowering the rates on articles having to do with agriculture and transportation and thus aiding in the development of this wonderful country.

REORGANIZATION OF PURCHASING AND ACCOUNTING OFFICES. The Departments having to do with the purchasing of supplies and the making of disbursements and the auditing of Government accounts have all been remodeled on modern lines and are now in operation on an efficient basis. For instance, careful records of government property are now in effect, while under the former Dominican Administration no records whatever of unexpendable property were kept.

PROPERTY TAXATION. By the inauguration of the new Property Tax the Military Government has made the first step towards placing the taxes of the people of the Dominican Republic upon a direct basis. Gradually the old vexatious taxes which bear much more heavily upon the poor man than upon the man of property will be eliminated. The property tax has been well received and as time

goes on the very low rates which are in effect now may be increased and other indirect taxes revoked.

GENERAL RECEIVERSHIP OF DOMINICAN CUSTOMS. The American-Dominican Convention, dated June 27, 1907, provided for the appointment by the President of the United States of a General Receiver of Dominican Customs and Assistant Receivers to collect all customs duties at the several customs houses of the Dominican Republic, and to apply the sums so collected as follows:

- 1st. Expenses of Receivership not to exceed 5%.
- 2nd. Payment of Interest on bonds of \$20,000,000, 1908 loan.
- 3rd. Payment of annual sums for amortization.
- 4th. Purchase and cancellation of any bonds as may be directed by the Dominican Government.
- 5th. The remainder to be paid to the Dominican Government for its administration expenses, public works, etc.

The Government of the Dominican Republic agreed to give all needful aid and assistance and full protection to the extent of its powers to the Customs Collectors.

The Government of the United States agreed to give the Customs Collectors such protection as it might find requisite for the performance of their duties.

The Collections under the Receivership have been regularly made for the past eleven years and the amounts required to be set aside for the interest and amortization of the loan have been regularly paid to the Fiscal Agent.

Under Executive Order No. 193 and 272 of the Military Government the General Receiver was authorized to make monthly deductions, commencing January 1, 1918, from the customs receipts and to deposit same with the designated depository for the service of the 1918 bond issue. Such deductions to continue until all the bonds of said issue have been redeemed and paid.

STATEMENT OF SINKING FUND

Dominican Republic \$20,000,000 Customs Administration Loan as of December 31, 1918

RECEIPTS

From General Receiver of Customs ac. calend. yr.							
"	"	"	"	"	"	1908	\$331,757.53
"	"	"	"	"	"	1909	200,001.00
"	"	"	"	"	"	1910	260,820.90
"	"	"	"	"	"	1911	304,092.24
"	"	"	"	"	"	1912	482,772.25
"	"	"	"	"	"	1913	782,987.34
"	"	"	"	"	"	1914	207,670.01
"	"	"	"	"	"	1915	593,588.13
"	"	"	"	"	"	1916	664,644.47
"	"	"	"	"	"	1917	1,295,042.73
"	"	"	"	"	"	1918	788,668.51
Interest allowed by Fiscal Agent							151,095.15
Received on bonds purchased							860,909.59
Total							\$7,113,965.85

DISBURSEMENTS

For \$6,642,450.00 Customs Administration Bonds		
purchased, par value	\$6,642,450.00	
Less Discount	334,498.62	
		\$6,307,951.38
<i>Cash Balance:</i>		
In Sinking Fund	\$310,441.52	
With Fiscal Agent, General Acct.	206,904.44	
With Gen. Receiver of Customs	288,668.51	
		806,014.47
Total		\$7,113,965.85

ASSETS IN SINKING FUND

\$6,642,450.00 Customs Administration Bonds at par value	\$6,642,450.00
Interest on above bonds accrued but not collected	138,384.38
Cash Balance	806,014.47
Total	\$7,586,848.85

Resume of the Public Debt. The Public Debt of the Dominican Republic is as follows: \$20,000,000 Customs Administration Bonds, 1908, due 1958.

Bond issue	\$20,000,000.00
Assets in Sinking Fund, September 30, 1919	8,210,738.83
Balance	\$11,789,261.17

1918 Bond Issue, due 1938.

Bonds issued to Oct. 31, 1919	\$1,607,550.00
Bonds redeemed to Oct. 31, 1919	254,550.00
Balance outstanding to Oct. 31, 1919	\$1,353,000.00
Assets in Amortization Fund, Oct. 31, 1919	\$212,956.70
Total actual charge	\$1,140,043.30

The floating debt not yet adjusted by the Dominican Claims Commission is estimated at an amount not in excess of \$3,400,000. This floating indebtedness will be covered by bonds of the 1918 issue as soon as adjudicated. It is estimated that the total amount of said bond issue will not exceed \$5,000,000.00.

As it is well known, the 1908 bond issue requires a monthly segregation by the General Receiver of interest and a monthly amortization of \$100,000, and in addition to that amortization there is set aside monthly a sum which it is estimated will suffice to cover the payment to be made at the end of the year to cover the 50 per cent of the amount by which the customs revenues exceed \$3,000,000; the final determination of this amount is made after the collections for the month of December have been received and the adjustment made in the deductions for the month of December.

The deductions for interest and amortization of the 1918 issue are made as follows: Until the exact amount of the bond issue is known it is manifestly impossible to accurately determine the proper deductions for interest and amortization. However, it has been deemed wise to act on the estimated total of the issue, \$5,000,000, and make the deductions on that basis. Accordingly, at present, a deduction is made by the General Receiver of \$41,666.66 to cover the amortization of \$20,833.33 (one-twelfth of \$250,000) and the interest charge. It should be understood that these bonds differ from those of the 1908 loan since, when they are taken up by the amortization fund, the interest ceases. Therefore, each year the necessary deductions for interest will be less.

In order to assist the claimants receiving bonds in payment of their claims to establish a reasonable market for their bonds, the Military Government entered into an agreement with certain banking interests in the United States to cover the purchase and resale of bonds of Series D (\$500) and M (\$1,000) and have thus been able to institute a plan of purchases of these bonds from claimants desiring to sell their bonds at the following prices:

Series M (\$1,000).....	\$875.00
Series D (\$500).....	460.00

The Military Government is buying with any surplus funds it may have on hand, bonds of Series C (\$100) Loan of 1918, as offered, at a fixed price of 99 plus accrued interest. These bonds are held as an investment of the government until redeemed through the regular operation of the amortization fund.

**STATEMENT SHOWING GROSS CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS AS SHOWN BY THE REPORTS OF
THE GENERAL RECEIVER OF DOMINICAN CUSTOMS BY CALENDAR YEARS**

	Imports	Exports	Tonnage	Per. Fees	Misc.	Totals
1909.....	\$2,570,767	\$353,245	\$92,686	\$13,729	\$8,284	\$3,038,714
1910.....	2,924,778	196,863	60,366	14,004	7,415	3,203,426
1911.....	3,162,729	225,455	66,283	15,041	16,177	3,485,686
1912.....	3,328,082	237,461	68,968	14,734	8,348	3,657,595
1913.....	3,942,918	222,898	64,580	14,010	15,754	4,260,162
1914.....	2,779,388	235,943	54,993	12,507	11,751	3,094,584
1915.....	3,555,225	231,950	61,591	14,831	18,448	3,882,048
1916.....	3,680,716	248,571	73,106	17,942	15,018	4,035,355
1917.....	4,923,840	266,244	88,935	23,336	27,216	5,329,574
1918.....	3,967,885	209,451	75,424	26,076	39,978	4,318,815

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE GROSS REVENUES OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, BY
CALENDAR YEARS, AND THE PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL**

	Rentas Internas	Customs Collections	Total	<i>Percentage of Total</i>	
				Rentas Internas	Customs Revenues
1909.....	\$584,334.58	\$3,038,714.66	\$3,587,049.24	15.3	84.7
1910.....	784,074.52	3,221,426.86	4,005,501.38	19.6	80.4
1911.....	815,916.44	3,485,687.60	4,301,604.04	19.0	81.0
1912.....	797,891.02	3,657,595.70	4,455,486.72	18.9	82.1
1913.....	700,563.11	4,260,162.29	4,960,725.40	14.0	86.0
1914.....	1,068,508.22	3,094,584.77	4,163,092.99	25.7	74.3
1915.....	559,366.87	3,882,048.40	4,441,415.27	12.6	87.4
1916.....	674,163.10	4,035,355.43	4,709,518.53	14.3	85.7
1917.....	1,234,177.32	5,329,574.20	6,563,751.52	19.0	81.0
1918.....	1,700,588.55	4,318,815.48	6,019,404.03	28.2	71.8
1919*.....	3,200,000.00	4,300,000.00	7,500,000.00	42.6	57.4

* Estimated.

Statement showing total net revenues of the Dominican Government and comparison with the budget appropriations for administrative expenses of the government, exclusive of the Fiscal Agency requirements and certain other items:

	Rentas Internas	Net Customs Revenues	Total	Budget Appropriations
1909.....	\$548,344.58	\$1,586,742.00	\$2,135,076.58	\$1,877,887.00
1910.....	784,074.52	1,633,227.60	2,417,302.12	2,202,044.00
1911.....	815,916.44	1,931,000.00	2,746,916.44	2,204,124.00
1912.....	797,891.02	2,028,600.00	2,826,491.02	2,520,238.00
1913.....	700,563.11	1,678,944.22	2,379,507.33	2,415,085.40
1914.....	1,068,508.22	1,172,553.39	2,241,061.61	2,493,808.88
1915.....	559,366.87	1,646,090.08	2,205,456.95	2,493,808.88
1916.....	674,163.10	1,678,282.55	2,352,445.65	2,174,381.46
1917.....	1,234,177.32	2,195,783.75	3,429,961.07	2,174,381.46
1918.....	1,700,588.55	2,328,973.84	4,029,562.39	2,952,533.27
1919.....				3,516,813.71

NOTE.—The figures given for 1917, 1918 and 1919 budget appropriations are exclusive of various deficiency and additional appropriations authorized during those years.

COMMERCE

IMPROVEMENT OF CUSTOMS BUILDINGS. The Military Government has undertaken to place the custom houses at the several ports in good condition. The dock and customs sheds at Puerto Plata have been completed. Repairs have been effected to the custom house at Sanchez and an additional temporary shed has been added to the custom house at Macoris. A new custom house has been built at Santo Domingo City, and plans have been approved for two additional customs warehouses at that place. Many repairs have been authorized at other ports and within a year's time all custom houses will be in good shape.

DOMINICAN TRADE DURING WAR. During the war the Military Government was able to care for the interests of the Dominican Republic to a very large extent. Due to its representations the United States Government supplied sufficient shipping to care for Dominican exports, even to the extent of permitting Dominican goods to be carried upon Naval Transports. Had the United States not been in occupation of Santo Domingo, it is safe to say that Santo Domingo would have been practically unable to market her products, other than possibly the sugar which was needed by the countries at war, and would have suffered for many articles, for which the Military Government induced the War Trade Board to grant permits. This action of the Military Government alone has placed millions of dollars in the pockets of Dominican citizens. The Military Government has helped the peaceable people of the Dominican Republic to a very great extent. Merchants, planters and others are now secure as to their property and are prospering beyond their expectation. This is entirely due to the peaceful conditions and the freedom from revolutions which has been the direct result of the occupation by the American Military Forces.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES ADVOCATED. The Military Government is advocating the advisability of effecting a trade agreement between the government of the United States and the Dominican Government of a reciprocal nature. Attention is invited to the fact that in 1918 eighty-six per cent of imports came from the United States, and eighty-one per cent of the exports went there. Of the total trade eighty-three per cent was with the United States.

The United States Government has a strong moral obligation to further the trade interests of the Dominican people. Santo Domingo is geographically near to the United States and to a large extent

economically dependent upon the United States. The United States has conducted the customs administration of the Dominican Republic for the past fifteen years and the administration of the entire government for the past three years. It can readily be seen that political considerations of an unusual character exist and that Santo Domingo has so far been completely isolated in comparison with Cuba and Porto Rico respecting American tariff treatment for her products.

The Military Government acting for the Dominican Government has taken the necessary action to effect, on January 1, 1920, the following:

I. Abolition of tonnage dues.

II. Reduction in customs tariff and liberal treatment for food stuffs, chemical products, pharmaceutical products, manufactures of iron, steel, building materials, etc.

III. Abolition of export duties on Dominican products.

It has been recommended that the United States Government make concessions as follows:

I. Admission of sugar on terms equal to those given by the Canadian Government and equal to the terms accorded to Cuban products.

II. Favorable treatment of the following products: Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, cacao, honey, and castor beans.

The above concessions by the American Government would be of inestimable benefit to the Dominican Republic and would tend to strengthen the position of the United States with the Dominican people.

IMPROVEMENT OF SHIPPING FACILITIES. Among the questions coming for solution before the present Government is that of furnishing adequate shipping facilities. The Clyde Steamship Line has heretofore held a practical monopoly of the freight and passenger business and the country has suffered from it. Now, however, there is promise of competition by other shipping companies and better service is in sight. The freight and cargo business is very large from the various parts of the republic due to the large export of sugar, tobacco, coffee, cacao, hides, etc., and this is greatly increasing and the product is constantly being studied and improved. It is vital that efficient and suitable facilities be obtained for this export.

American shippers now dominate the Dominican import market and have the advantage of proximity against their competitors. It is therefore obvious that the Dominican Tariff reduction to be

effective January 1, 1920, will affect American products more favorably than those of other countries. The abolition of tonnage dues will affect American shipping in proportion to its importance to the Dominican carrying trade, while the benefit of the abolition of the export dues will accrue to the American consumers if favorable treatment be granted such as to permit competition on equal terms with Cuban products.

MODERNIZATION OF LAWS OF CUSTOMS AND PORTS. A board has been appointed for the purpose of revising and modernizing the Laws of Customs and Ports. This board is composed of a Naval Officer, a Shipping Expert, a Customs Expert and a member nominated by the Santo Domingo Chamber of Commerce. It is hoped to receive the report of this board in sufficient time to place its recommendations in effect on January 1, 1920.

Dominican commerce has increased more than four times itself in the past fourteen years and has more than trebled itself in the past ten years. The increase between 1915 and 1918 was about twice the entire trade of the country in 1905 and as much as the entire trade in 1910 and 1911. This increase in the past few years has been the result mainly of the peaceful conditions and freedom from revolutions brought about by the establishment of Military Government, though the high prices prevailing have contributed somewhat.

STATEMENT SHOWING FOREIGN TRADE OF DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
1913-1918

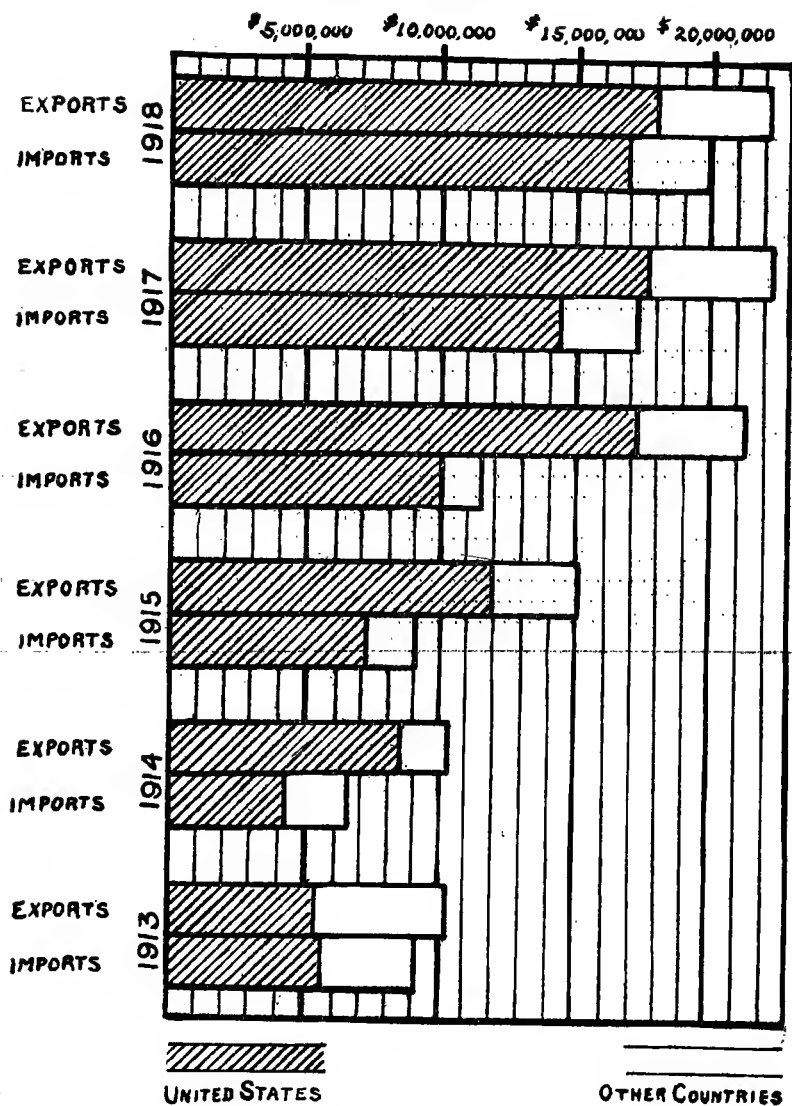
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
United States.....	11,369,829	13,024,909	19,405,530	27,574,786	32,287,138	35,207,332
Porto Rico.....	91,894	225,677	625,152	303,702	2,531,825	3,016,543
Cuba.....	34,888	19,467	97,490	155,034	88,536	253,847
Germany.....	8,746,217	1,746,559	100,951			
United Kingdom.....	972,001	753,630	715,289	586,322	809,535	942,132
France.....	1,182,225	449,586	282,648	440,157	484,270	780,964
Italy.....	193,535	208,448	114,582	55,946	105,013	39,869
Spain.....	210,781	97,696	144,688	151,451	401,797	842,195
Canada.....					2,562,369	595,724
Netherlands.....					173,971	2,059
Denmark.....					86,206	24,126
Belgium.....					168	
Switzerland.....					19,121	4,617
Sweden.....					6,593	8,171
Gibraltar.....					15,000	18,000
Japan.....					112	2,257
China.....						3
French Africa.....					2,370	10,000
Ecuador.....	Included in item "Other Countries"					1,121
Mexico.....						9,500
Argentina.....						2,579
Venezuela.....						2,370
French West Indies.....						47,936
Virgin Islands.....						28,592
Haiti.....						163,085
British West Indies.....						6,325
Dutch West Indies.....						31,285
Jamaica.....						2,177
Canary Islands.....						11,120
Other Countries.....	1,960,855	791,822	2,841,135	3,413,905		
Total.....	19,742,225	17,817,794	24,327,575	33,192,303	39,844,644	42,108,496

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND TRADE BALANCES OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
1905 to 1918

YEAR	Value Imported	Value Exported	Aggregate Trade	Balance of Trade
1905.....	2,736,828	6,896,098	9,632,926	4,159,270
1906.....	4,065,437	6,536,378	10,601,915	2,470,941
1907.....	4,948,961	7,628,356	12,577,317	2,679,395
1908.....	4,767,775	9,396,487	14,164,262	4,628,712
1909.....	4,425,913	8,113,690	12,539,603	3,687,777
1910.....	6,257,691	10,849,623	17,107,314	4,591,932
1911.....	6,949,662	10,995,546	17,945,208	4,045,884
1912.....	8,217,898	12,385,248	20,603,146	4,167,350
1913.....	9,272,278	10,469,947	19,742,225	1,197,669
1914.....	6,729,007	10,588,787	17,317,794	3,859,780
1915.....	9,118,514	15,209,061	24,327,575	6,090,547
1916.....	11,664,430	21,527,873	33,193,303	9,863,443
1917.....	17,581,814	22,444,580	40,026,394	4,862,766
1918.....	20,168,952	22,376,574	42,545,526	2,207,622

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Commerce 1913-1918



THE EIGHTEEN PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF IMPORTS, WITH COMPARISONS IN VALUES
AND PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL VALUES FOR THE YEARS 1918 AND 1917

	1918		1917	
	Dollars	Per-centage	Dollars	Per-centage
Agricultural machinery, tools and imple-ments.....	238,045	1.21	124,620	.71
Automobiles.....	199,265	1.01	121,984	.70
Other cars, carriages, other vehicles and parts of.....	427,832	2.17	234,182	1.34
Cement.....	227,065	1.15	189,989	1.09
Chemicals and pharmaceutical products, simple drugs, oils, fats, waxes and their derivatives.....	352,468	1.79	477,056	2.74
Coal, coke, briquettes and other fuels....	182,297	.92	175,244	1.00
Cotton.....	3,643,806	18.46	3,943,199	22.66
Fibers, vegetables and manufactures.....	1,088,426	5.51	478,349	2.75
Foodstuffs, meats, fish, grains, fruits, vege-tables, and preparations of (except rice and wheat flour).....	1,375,458	6.97	1,261,550	7.25
Rice.....	2,543,320	12.89	1,317,112	7.56
Wheat flour.....	512,786	2.60	833,149	4.79
Liquors and beverages.....	345,416	1.75	404,875	2.33
Hides and skins and manufactures.....	782,562	3.97	714,398	4.15
Iron and steel and manufactures.....	1,501,531	7.61	1,841,624	10.58
Machinery and apparatus.....	1,888,292	9.57	1,304,699	7.50
Oils, mineral.....	619,274	3.14	518,498	2.97
Paints and pigments.....	140,244	.71	140,852	.81
Woods and manufactures of.....	475,710	2.41	490,146	2.81

**THE THIRTEEN PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORTS, WITH COMPARISONS IN VALUES
AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL VALUES, FOR THE YEARS 1918 AND 1917**

ARTICLES	1918		1917	
	Dollars	Per-centage of Total Value	Dollars	Per-centage of Total Value
Animals, cattle.....	15,180	.26	37,870	.17
Beeswax.....	163,137	.73	180,183	.80
Cacao, crude.....	3,917,012	17.51	4,856,275	21.64
Coffee.....	536,573	2.40	228,371	1.02
Cotton, raw.....	51,410	.23	32,164	.14
Goatskins.....	85,587	.38	189,942	.85
Hides of cattle.....	83,569	.37	292,068	1.30
Honey.....	584,779	2.61	236,408	1.05
Molasses.....	142,358	.64	157,563	.70
Sugar, raw.....	11,991,399	53.60	13,386,463	59.64
Sugar cane.....	513,402	2.29	349,216	1.56
Tobacco leaf.....	3,623,780	16.20	1,658,521	7.39
Woods.....	35,458	.16	104,660	.47

**STATEMENT SHOWING TONNAGE OF CARGO IMPORTED INTO THE DOMINICAN
REPUBLIC DURING THE YEAR 1918**

PORTS	TONNAGE
Azua.....	290
Barahona.....	99
La Romana.....	22,158
Macoris.....	44,178
Monte Cristi.....	781
Puerto Plata.....	22,895
Samaná.....	647
Sanchez.....	10,298
Santo Domingo.....	32,116
Total.....	133,462

PUBLIC WORKS

HIGHWAYS. The opening of the country by various means of communication has been given first consideration. Roads have been built and their construction hastened as much as labor conditions have permitted. The National Highway from Santo Domingo City to Monte Cristi, connecting the northern and southern coasts of the island, and estimated to cost \$2,906,750 is now 60% complete. The survey is 100% complete and the road itself is being built in sections to expedite construction. The status on each section is as shown below:

Santiago-Monte Cristi.....	125 K.	95%	complete
Santiago-Moca.....	22 "	25%	"
La Vega-Moca.....	21 "	95%	"
La Vega-Rincon.....	19 "	30%	"
Rincon-Bonao.....	20 "	10%	"
Alcarrizos.....	20 "	70%	"
Banao—20 Kms. beyond Alcarrizos, 60 Kms. Surveyed.			
Alcarrizos-Santo Domingo, 16 Kms. 100% complete.			

In the southern district of the road from the Capital to San Pedro de Macoris, a distance of 16.5 kilometers, has been constructed while 12 kilometers of the road from the latter to Hato Mayor have been completed, and the remaining 25.5 kilometers have been surveyed and work is progressing rapidly.

Twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) has been appropriated for the construction of a road from Santo Domingo to Bani, and four thousand dollars (\$4,000) for a connecting road from the Azua-San Juan highway to Barahona. Work will be started immediately on these two projects, which, with the 25 kilometers section of the Azua-San Juan highway, already constructed, will furnish communication by automobile from the Capital to the Haitian border, via Bani, Azua, San Juan, and Comendador, and also communication to the Capital of the Province of Barahona.

Engineering aid has been given to the various provinces of the Republic, in order that a comprehensive and definite plan of road construction should be followed, and all money expended in this direction to be used to the best advantage.

The bridge over the Nigua River at San Cristobal, a reinforced concrete structure of 375 feet, has been constructed, while the bridge over the Yabacao River has been completed.

Money has been appropriated yearly for maintenance of roads; all roads constructed have been kept in an excellent state of repair.

RAILROADS. The Government owned railroad has been repaired

and two Shay engines purchased to overcome difficulty of heavy grade near Puerto Plata. The road bed has been improved and a deviation constructed and new bridge built at Bajabonico. New rolling stock has been purchased (2 Bell 12-ton locomotives and 20 freight cars). The volume of business handled has increased 75% and the net earnings have trebled. In general, the railroad system has been built up to care for all demands upon it.

POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE SYSTEM. The Post Office and Telephone System has been unified and placed under Civil Service. Twice as much business has been handled as formerly, and such important changes made in the systems that the time required for delivery of mail across the island has been reduced to four days instead of ten to fourteen. Arrangements are practically complete to install a money order system between eighteen offices in various parts of the Republic. Twenty-four hour service has been established at all telephone stations.

An appropriation of \$200,000 has been made for establishing a trunk telephone line from Santo Domingo City to the northern coast, and the remodeling of the telephone system in Santo Domingo City. This work is well underway. A large amount of material has been ordered and partially delivered, and a considerable number of reinforced concrete telephone posts have been cast.

COAST AND PORT IMPROVEMENTS. Along the coast, the light-house service has been improved and maintained and new burners installed everywhere.

Under port improvements, 450 feet of concrete sea wall and 10,000 square meters of concrete paving have been constructed at Santo Domingo City. A new custom house, 100'x115' and two stories high has been built. The harbor has been dredged to give a depth of 17 feet, involving the removal of about 70,000 cubic meters of material and 2 sunken ships. Channel ranges have been placed in concrete foundations.

At San Pedro de Macoris, a new wharf is being constructed and the harbor dredged. An old dredge "Cora" that was sunk in harbor several years ago has also been removed.

At Puerto Plata, a reinforced concrete wharf and a two-story custom house of reinforced concrete and steel have been constructed, the latter 75'x68'. A storage shed 260'x75' has also been constructed. Over a quarter million cubic meters of material have been dredged from this harbor.

The Government owned dredge has been docked, repaired and maintained in operation.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS. Repairs and alterations have been made to numerous government buildings. These were in very poor condition and have been made serviceable, and sanitary improvements installed.

Two steel radio towers 150' high have been erected at Santo Domingo and a Radio Station placed in operation.

The site has been purchased for a Leprosarium and a Penitentiary, and work on both has been started. The former, consisting of 40 patient houses, mess hall, store-house and dispensary, is about 30% complete. The site has been cleared for the Penitentiary and a windmill and 50% of tank completed.

An Agricultural Experiment Station about 17Kms. from Santo Domingo City has been constructed and placed in operation. The buildings consist of a silo, barn, bungalow, plant house, storehouse, dipping tank, windmill and cistern. Six hundred meters of road have been constructed and property fenced.

In connection with the Experiment Station, an Agricultural College, dormitory and faculty house are under construction, and the work is about 30% complete.

LAWS AND CONCESSIONS. Among other important Executive Orders promulgated the following may be mentioned:

Law of Highways and Regulations for motor driven vehicles, promulgated December 8, 1917.

Executive Order 134, relative to Mines, was promulgated to stop exploitation which was not being carried on in good faith, and a Mining Law has been prepared and will soon be ready for promulgation.

Law of Conservation and Distribution of Water in Arid and Semi-Arid Regions promulgated.

Executive Order 133 issued to prevent trading and sale of concessions of mines unless they are being exploited in good faith and to agree with terms of such concessions.

A large number of concessions have been cancelled on account of failure to carry out the terms of concessions. Also a large number of contracts were cancelled on account of the fact that the grantees did not comply with the terms of said contracts.

Thirteen patents of invention have been issued and two hundred and seventeen trade-marks registered.

The policy of the Military Government has been to build up and improve all means of communication between the various sections of the country, to improve the numerous ports, to maintain and better the conditions of light-houses and buoys, to modernize all

constructions, to permit exchange of products, and to open the interior of the country to a higher civilization.

AGRICULTURE

Before June, 1917, nothing had been done along the line of Agricultural Education; on that date the first Agricultural Instructor was employed. Since then the work of education has been constantly expanded and improved till at present there are 30 such instructors in the various sections of the country. These instructors conduct farmers' meetings, demonstration plots, and farmers' associations, and personally visit farms and give advice and instruction on the best methods of preparation of the soil, planting, cultivating and harvesting of crops.

In order to introduce modern agricultural implements, a supply of these was purchased by the Government, and are sold at cost to farmers; and demonstrations given of their use. Specialists were employed as instructors in the cultivation of tobacco and cacao.

In order to focus the work, and provide the necessary place for experiments with various crops, an Agricultural Experiment Station was established, about 17 kilometers west of Santo Domingo City, with a ground area of about 150 acres. Since establishment a large quantity of useful plants and seed has been distributed to the farmers, many of these plants previously unknown in the Republic. The following structures were built and put in operation, barn, bungalow, silo, dipping tank, and propagation house. A veterinarian and an animal husbandry man were employed to improve conditions of the stock. Pure bred poultry and hogs have been imported, and arrangements made for the importation of thoroughbred cattle.

At the same location there is being constructed an Agricultural College, consisting of a dormitory, superintendent's house and college building, with a view to educating one young Dominican from each province yearly, in order to fit them for agricultural instructors and managers of agricultural enterprises. The course will consist of three years training in both practical and theoretical subjects pertaining to agriculture.

Substations of 30 acres each have also been established at Constanza, 1,200 meters above sea level, and at Monte Cristi, on the northern coast of the republic. At Constanza experiments are being conducted in the growing of wheat, and considerable interest has been aroused in this important additional food crop, and bread,

made of Dominican wheat flour, is now being made, as a result of this work.

Orchards of northern fruit trees have been planted and appear to be doing well. At the Monte Cristi substation attention is principally being given to the growth of cotton, which is an important product of this section.

Demonstration plots are being worked on various farms, with a view of showing, by practical physical demonstration, the best agricultural methods.

School gardens have been planted at various public schools and instruction given in connection with general education, in order that the youth of the country may early learn the importance and value of tilling the soil in a land whose greatest wealth is agricultural.

In order to protect the soil from erosion, as well as to conserve the natural beauty of the country, a forestry law has been prepared for promulgation, which will protect the forests in which are found practically all known kinds of wood.

Laws have been issued prohibiting the importation of coconut seeds, in order to protect the Republic from the introduction of destructive bud rot disease present in the other Antilles. A similar law has been issued governing the importation of cotton seed, for fear of introducing the boll weevil or the pink boll worm.

Laws are in preparation with reference to the importation of bees to protect the bee industry from foul brood diseases, which do not exist in the Republic, but are prevalent and destructive in the neighboring islands.

Another law in preparation governs the condition in which tobacco, cacao and coffee may be exported. This, when put in force, will improve the quality of these products as well as the method of curing, and will place these products among the finest to be obtained in any market in the world.

The "Agricultural Review" has been published monthly, and has a free circulation of about three thousand.

By all these means employed the purpose of the Government is to better conditions of the farmers, both those with vast acres and those who till the little patch by the roadside, to teach them alike, by personal supervision and demonstration on their own ground, to plow, to plant, to fight disease, to harvest and to select as seed only the best of their produce. In this way the wealth and condition of the people and the wealth of the Republic will be

vastly increased, and the world at large receive indirectly the beneficial results.

IMMIGRATION

Prior to November, 1916, there was no accurate record made of immigration. There has been established a card system which contains complete information in reference to each immigrant, and which is filed for convenient reference. There being insufficient workmen to harvest the sugar crops, permission was granted for the entry of workmen from the neighboring islands, on request from the sugar companies, and an arrangement provided by which these workmen should be returned to their point of origin, upon the completion of the sugar season, except in those cases where permits were granted to permanently remain in the country.

Assistant Immigration Inspectors were appointed for each of the ports of entry and a modern system of immigration inspection established.

During the period from November 29, 1916, to October 31, 1919, there has been a general movement of 10,617 immigrants, of which 9,600 have been workmen for the sugar companies. Of the latter number, 473 have been granted permission to remain in the country, in accordance with the provisions of the law as noted above.

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE

A Meteorological Service has been established and extended. In addition to the main station in Santo Domingo City, substations have been placed at La Roama and Puerto Plata, and all necessary apparatus for studying hurricanes has been obtained and installed. No shipwrecks have occurred for lack of hurricanes or storm warnings since 1917; formerly marine disasters were frequent in the surrounding waters.

In addition 60 stations for obtaining weather conditions have been installed and a study is being made of rain distribution as well as temperature changes. This information is of great value, especially in connection with agricultural enterprises.

JUSTICE

The Constitution and laws of the Dominican Republic are being fully respected and complied with by the present Government, and new laws are being promulgated as urgent necessity may require from time to time.

No changes are being made in the Dominican Judiciary except as required by dire necessity.

Since the installation of the Military Government in the Dominican Republic the principal occupation of the Department of Justice, in addition to carrying on a large volume of administrative work, has been in providing means for the improvement of the branches coming under its jurisdiction.

There are enumerated, although very briefly, some of the more important reforms which have been introduced.

The difficulties enumerated have been the motive of deliberation employed in the initiation of reforms. The French codes are the law of the country, and while they are good and sufficient for a highly developed country like France, they are not in all respects adapted to the undeveloped conditions here. In addition, they are the codes of the early part of last century, without the modernization and development which they have been receiving in more advanced states. Many changes have been made and others are under consideration for future action when time is available for the detailed study which is necessary in each case.

The Department has in mind a proposition for the general revision of the codes, the work to be initiated during the coming year, upon the advent of certain favorable conditions.

The neglect of the interests of children was an almost incredible feature of the law, and more especially of natural children. These were generated by the thousands and abandoned to the weak support of the mother, or cast out all together to find for themselves as best they could the means of living. From this class many of the bandits were recruited. There was no legal method by which the fatherhood of these unfortunate children could be established and no method of compelling support once that relationship was established. Executive Order No. 168 cleared away the obstacles and placed the obligatory burden of support primarily on the father and secondarily on the mother. Thousands of cases of want and neglect have been reached through the provisions of this order, and it is safe to say that the order is working a revolution in the social life of the country.

The women of this country are in need of a protection against the lust of men, which the law does not now afford. The laws make marriage very difficult and very expensive, which militates against the interest of woman by making it impracticable for her to obtain the sanction and protection of matrimony for the sexual unions into which the social conditions force her, which condi-

tions could be resisted only by those of the better and stronger families. The Military Government has provided for free marriages, and has remitted the necessity for birth certificates, which were in a large number of cases impossible to procure, owing to the incomplete inscriptions of births and destruction of records. Much remains to be done to make marriage free and easy, and the Military Government has under consideration other projects with this object in view. As this subject is one of great delicacy, it running like a fine thread through all of the civil laws, it requires delicate and careful treatment. The same may be said in respect to other projects having in view the protection of women. Further steps will tend to revolutionize domestic relations, and there are not lacking those who maintain the superiority of the French system of restricted marriages over the American system of free marriage.

THE LAND QUESTION. One of the most important matters before the present government is the settlement of the land question, that is, the delineation of land and the absolute fixing and recording of titles to all real property in the republic.

This is an enormous task, but it is essential to the future efficient advance of the country. A short explanation will show the strange situation of this question.

In the beginning the lands of Santo Domingo were owned by the Spanish Government; this was also true of Cuba and Porto Rico. The same law with reference to the transfer of real estate was in force in all of these islands.

The King of Spain made numerous grants of land in each island. These lands passed by inheritance to many heirs, and from time to time the successors to the grants began to sell portions of their lands. The original grants were delineated quite roughly as to distinguishing marks of property limits, and the records were badly drawn and loosely kept; there has never been an efficient system of recording titles. The country has been at various times under the rule of Spain, France, and Haiti, and its own Republican government. Each has done its best to undo the work of its predecessors, particularly in the matter of records. When to this is added an almost continual succession of revolutions and bandit forays, it is not surprising that such a system of recording titles as there was has gone to pieces. As a result, most of the records of original grants, as well as of later transfers, have been lost or destroyed, or at least are not available.

The most serious difficulty arises from the peculiar system

of communal lands, that is, tracts of land owned in common by a number of persons, without division between the owners. The communal lands appear to have had their origin in the period of Spanish government. Upon the death of the original grantee, the tract was not divided among his heirs. Instead, it was customary to have a notary public or other official set a money value upon the whole tract and give to each heir a certain money value, representing his share of the whole value. These shares, expressed in pesos, came to be known as "acciones" or "peso-titles." The shares of each of these heirs would, upon his death, be distributed among his heirs, without any division of the land, and so on for generation after generation. Also peso titles were sold from time to time, without specifying any particular part of the whole original tract as passing to the purchaser. Loss and destruction of records of these transactions made a bad matter worse.

The whole state of land titles is one of confusion and chaos, but it must be settled some time and the land question placed upon a workable basis.

A first step towards clearing up the situation was made by Congress when laws were passed in 1912 and 1915, requiring the registration of all titles to rural lands. The time limit for this registration expired December 1, 1917, but was extended by the Military Government. A Partition Law was passed in 1911. This resulted in no settlement of the matter.

The Property Tax Law of July 1, 1919, required the reporting of all titles and the payment of a small tax on land. Now comes the delineation of all lands and the fixing legally of the titles in the proper person. This will cause an immense amount of legal action and work, but it must be done, even somewhat arbitrarily, in order to settle the question for all time. An honest adjudication will result in loss to many people; an unfortunate condition that cannot be avoided; but the result will be order instead of chaos. A political government can never solve this problem, because it can never hope to keep down those who will be dissatisfied with any solution attainable. The land is not of sufficient area to satisfy the claims of all. The mission of the Military Government cannot be said to have been accomplished until it shall have, with its strong hand, carried the country through the crisis of the solution of the land question. It has already dictated various preliminary measures in regard to inscription of titles; and has in project a law, about to be issued, providing for the division of all undivided lands, with guaranteed titles. It also has under advise-

ment a land registration act, on the Torrens system to follow the partition law. In these matters it is receiving the assistance of very able Dominican lawyers, and it should be said in passing that the earnest services of this advanced profession have always been freely tendered. If these acts are successfully administered, as it is confidently expected that they will be, the land question will be completely solved in the next few years.

THE PRACTICE OF LAW. Heretofore the lower classes of lawyers, notaries, surveyors, etc., had a very bad reputation as despoilers and oppressors of the poor and ignorant, who had no redress by legal means. Various measures have established the legal responsibility of these quasi public officials, with beneficial results. The responsibilities of the judiciary have in like manner been established, and easy proceedings for suspension have been provided. These measures have filled a gap in the laws, and have at the same time provided the necessary safeguards to prevent the abuse of their provisions.

Executive Order No. 201 threw open to women the practice of law, and already one woman is prominent at the legal bar of the capital city. It was an injustice to close the doors of this profession to women, as it appears that the Dominican women have talents for the profession which entitle them to recognition.

The Military Government found the penal tribunals congested with many untried cases, and with processes for which the alleged offenders had never been under detention. The reform of the judiciary is of slow growth and is still in progress. The Military Government has scrupulously protected the judiciary in the exercise of its functions, and has respected and accepted its findings under all circumstances. The penal proceedings have been reformed and simplified. Formerly many persons escaped penalties by the prescription of time before their cases came to trial. Slowly the tribunals are digesting the enormous mass of accumulated cases, and are surely approaching a no distant date when all of their dockets will be clear of old business and ready for the new work of each day as it comes. Gradually the long-timers awaiting trial are disappearing. As each tribunal is freed from the accumulated labor of former years, new activities will be found or reorganization effected, with a view to economy of personnel or of labor.

The Military Government found the judiciary pitifully and irregularly paid. The Military Government immediately relieved it of the menace of the Executive Power, and elevated it to its true sphere, that of a co-ordinate branch of the government, and elimi-

nated politics in the selection of appointees to fill vacancies. The pay of the judges and principal officials was increased, and as a result of these conditions there has been a gradual improvement in the tone of the administration of justice. Of course the improvement must be gradual, because judges cannot be as summarily removed as other officials, and they are absolutely independent in their judgments. The Military Government fosters this independence, and therefore cannot bring to bear direct pressure. In the few cases of apparent necessity the Military Government has not hesitated to take summary action, but always with the object of inculcating respect for the law, which must always be the keystone of popular government.

PRISON ADMINISTRATION. The Marines and Guardia took over the prisons upon the establishment of the Military Government and cleaned them and organized them, so that today the conditions are many times improved. The prisons are too small, and are poorly equipped and supplied. They afford inadequate facilities for the segregation of different classes of prisoners, all of which are more or less indiscriminately mixed. The Military Government has planned a new system, thoroughly modern in equipment and educational and reformatory features, to consist of a penitentiary, two houses of correction, and jails for those awaiting trial in each judicial district. Construction work on the penitentiary has already commenced, and work on the houses of correction will be commenced as soon as money is available. A provision has been instituted by which prisoners receive a reduction of one-fourth of their terms of imprisonment for good conduct, which combines the advantage of reducing the severity of sentences in deserving cases, and of offering prisoners an incentive for good behavior.

The Government has a project for the release of prisoners under sentence on conditional liberty, subject to reconfinement in case of misconduct. The present difficulty is that the prison organization and equipment are insufficient to supply the data necessary for the successful operation of such a system. With the installation of the new prison system, which is dependent on the completion of the new penitentiary and houses of correction, it will be possible to undertake this project.

CIVIL SERVICE

The Civil Service Law, as adopted from the United States, is being carried out and gradually extended to all departments of the government, the majority of employees except the heads of departments being Dominican citizens. In other works the government is being administered by American executives with the assistance of Dominican advisers and assistants.

RELIGION

The religion of the country is almost exclusively Roman Catholic, and this the government respects and aids so far as is in its power.

EDUCATION

FORMER CONDITIONS. Before the reform initiated under the Military Government public education in Santo Domingo was very ineffective. There was great confusion in regard to the law on the subject and for several years there was practically no school law recognized. Politics were supreme in the school administration.

Primary education was for the most part confined to schools with one or two teachers in the most important towns. There were no rural schools. Town schools deserved the name only when they were in the hands of private teachers. The usual salaries of teachers in primary schools ranged from eighty to ninety dollars a month, and, under favorable conditions, were not paid more than eight or ten months in the year. Of course, this was no great drawback to teachers, as they usually taught no more than a quarter of the assigned time. There were no more than 18,000 pupils in all schools. Although statistics of those times were neither constant nor reliable, such statistics as could be gathered showed that the average attendance of pupils was not over 40%.

There were twelve Normal Schools, which at the same time offered secondary instruction, and there were two schools (Institutes of Social Studies) which were supposed to offer commercial instruction, but never did. Of the Normal Schools the most important was the Normal High School of the City of Santo Domingo. It had at the beginning of the reform 42 students. There were about six secondary private schools, none of which had more than 50 students of secondary subjects. The rest of the Normal Schools were such only in name. As an instance that of San Pedro de

Macoris may be mentioned; it had 11 pupils, no one of whom had fulfilled the entrance requirements, and in equipment, organization, etc., was much inferior to the rural schools of today.

No real vocational schools existed. No effort was made to create them.

There was no real school administration. There were twelve Superintendents of Education, one in each Province, and a General Superintendent, Director of Education, to whom the others were subordinate. There were about twenty Inspectors of Schools, scattered unevenly through the country. But none of those school authorities had any office, or kept any records, and but few of them supervised the schools. Salaries of the Superintendents averaged \$80 a month, and those of the Inspectors \$30. Nowhere was there a record of expenditures for public education and some Municipal Councils never made a budget. There was no record anywhere of the public schools of the provinces and none of the teachers working in them.

As it is necessary to know what was the starting point of the reform the foregoing statement has been set forth to show the main lines of the school situation before the reform work was begun; the situation can be summed up by saying there was nothing in what existed that could be used as a foundation for a school system, and that there were many wrong customs, and vested interests that stood in the way of reform.

THE REFORM OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM. One of the first acts of the Military Government was to form a Commission of prominent Dominicans to investigate and report upon conditions then existing regarding education, and to formulate recommendations looking to their improvement and the establishment of a system of education that would best serve the interest of the people of the Republic. The constitution of the Commission which was to undertake that patriotic service was as follows:

His Eminence, the Archbishop of Santo Domingo, President; Dr. Pelegrin Castillo, Dr. Jacinto R. de Castro, Dr. Ubaldo Gomez, Dr. M. de J. Troncoso de la Concha, and Mr. Federico Velazquez, members; and Mr. Julio Ortigas Frier, Secretary.

This Commission sat for almost a year and after a careful study of existing conditions it concluded that it was necessary to make a complete reform, doing away entirely with existing conditions, and establishing from the start a modern system of public schools. It prepared and recommended the following drafts of laws:

1. Law on Compulsory School Attendance.
2. Law for the Direction of Public Schools.
3. General Studies Law.
4. University Law.
5. Law on Theological Seminary.
6. Organic Law on Public Education.
7. Law of School Revenues.

The first six laws were promulgated with very slight modifications by the Military Government; they now constitute the School Code of the country. The last one was postponed for further consideration. The reform which is now underway is in great part due to these excellent laws.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION. Under the new laws the country was divided into six School Departments and each Department in School Districts, there being fifty of these. Each Department is under one Superintendent of Schools, and each District has an Inspector, who is the supervisor of the schools of his District. There is a General Superintendent of Schools, who is ex-officio Superintendent of one of the Departments. There is a District School Board of Education for each School District, and a General Board of Education for the whole country which has not yet been appointed; but until appointed the Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction acts ex-officio as the Board of Education.

Each Superintendent has now a completely equipped office. The Inspectors of Schools also have their offices, although on a more modest scale, but sufficiently equipped for their purposes. There is a complete system of school statistics and all necessary records of school work in said offices.

In spite of the fact that there were so few schools before the reform, supervision was practically unknown in most of them. The most remote schools are now periodically supervised and that the supervision is efficient has been shown by the result of the school work in the last two years.

All routine office work is promptly and efficiently executed, there being ample time left for the more important work of school organization. Before the reform, school authorities had no time to organize the schools, and the routine work to which they were supposed to give their time was never satisfactorily accomplished.

SCHOOLS: Teachers. There are now 1,468 teachers of all classes in actual service. The system of nomination and appointment now in operation has made it possible to select the best personnel available, there being no political influence in the selection. Rural school

teachers draw salaries from \$40 to \$60 a month, as against salaries of from \$8 to \$15 before the reform. Graded school teachers draw salaries from \$60 to \$100 a month, as against salaries of from \$20 to \$40 before the reform. Teachers in Secondary Normal and Vocational Schools draw salaries from \$100 to \$150 a month, as against salaries of from \$30 to \$60 before the reform. The higher salaries and regularity of payment have been a very important factor in the retention of a class of teachers of high average ability. Some of this effect is now being lost by the general advancement of salaries having gone beyond a point to which the educational department has been able to go. Summer schools are provided for the teachers and it is expected soon to require certificates for all teachers. The capacity of the teaching force has been one of the surprises of the development of the schools.

Attendance. Before the reform there was a school attendance of about 18,000 pupils in all schools, both public and private, primary, secondary, and vocational. Now we have very little less than 100,000. The Commune of Santo Domingo alone has 10,450 children in school, that is, more than half the whole school attendance of the entire country two years ago. The increase of the school population is not due to the compulsory attendance alone. It is also a consequence of the more efficient school work of the teachers, of greater attraction in the school for the pupils, and of better social conditions resulting from the Occupation. The proof of this is the fact that secondary schools, in which attendance is not compulsory, have a much larger enrollment now than they had two years ago. The Normal High School of Santo Domingo, for instance, had only 42 students when the reform was begun. July, 1919, it had 208 and this school year it has been opened with an enrollment of 218, which will probably grow to as much as 300 during the school year.

This rate of progress is very gratifying. A growth of more than 500% in two years cannot be assigned to accidental causes; it means real and practical progress in the educational system.

There are still more than 100,000 children of school age without schools. This means that extension work has to be carried on without halt. The school administration is now prepared to carry on this work as soon as there is money available for new primary schools. All preparatory work is finished; all overhead expenses are provided for, so that all money now coming to the schools will go direct to making new primary schools.

It is estimated that the average daily attendance of pupils in primary schools was not above 40% before the reform. It is known that now it is 85%, with an upward tendency.

Appropriations existed before the reform for about 80 rural schools, but no more than 30 of these could be operated, for several reasons, and the work of those in actual operation was more nominal than real; there was, then, no real rural school. There are now 647 rural schools, with an enrollment of about 50,000. The work of these schools is efficient; they furnish a thorough training in the elementary branches. Work in agriculture is prominent, there being a school garden for most of them. Although these little tracts have not yet been completely developed, many have already given splendid results, and it is expected that during this school year all will be in efficient operation.

There are altogether 194 primary schools, 7 secondary and normal schools, of which 2 are official and 5 semi-official, 6 completely developed industrial schools for girls and others under formation, 2 schools of fine arts, 2 correctional schools and a central University. In considering the number of primary schools the fact should be kept in mind that there has been a strong movement to have neighboring schools consolidated. The largest primary school in the country before the reform had 92 pupils; there is scarcely a primary school now which has less than 100 pupils, and many have 200 and 300. In the City of Santo Domingo there are several primary schools with 500 pupils each.

Houses and Equipment. Before the reform schools were invariably located in dirty, miserable quarters. A school usually consisted of a room of small size with two or three board benches for the pupils and a broken chair for the teacher. At present the schools are working in the best houses of each town. Schools are now neat, pleasant places.

No school house has as yet been built in the towns; the schools are in rented buildings. But a strong movement is already underway to begin building many. Standard plans and specifications are already provided for school houses of one, two, three, four and six rooms. Many towns have already applied for loans to the Military Government to provide necessary funds for this purpose. It is expected that this year no less than twenty school houses will be built in the most important towns.

In the rural districts there is usually an association of parents which builds the school house. Already 150 houses have been built by these societies. Of course these are houses for temporary pur-

poses only, being constructed of cheap material and very plain in every way.

More than \$200,000 worth of school furniture has been distributed among the schools in the last two years. Almost all town schools are already partially equipped. Most of them have good American desks, blackboards, chairs, etc. There have been furnished first-class seats for about 32,000 pupils and more will be distributed soon.

There are now two High Schools entirely supported with public funds. These schools have Normal Departments and they are organized under the plan of the modern composite cosmopolitan High Schools. They are now almost completely equipped with modern furniture for class-rooms, laboratories, libraries, offices, etc. They are installed in suitable buildings and are in condition to receive each 300 pupils. There is no possible comparison between these schools and those of former days. Those in existence are real schools; the others were such in name only.

INTERIOR ECONOMY. It is in the inside work of the schools, in the methods of instruction, discipline, and other inner activities of these institutions, that gratifying progress can better be detected. Dominican schools were famous for their lack of discipline; they are now under good discipline. Now each school is working in accordance with well matured plans; each teacher knows exactly what is expected of him. Complete outlines have been furnished for rural, graded, secondary, normal, vocational, and special schools; the plans are uniform for all the country, conditions being the same everywhere.

The methods of instruction in the primary schools have undergone a complete revolution. Old methods have been abolished. Physical training has been introduced. Sound moral training is an important feature of the work. The processes employed in developing the usual elementary subjects are the best available. The primary schools have had, in short, a real start.

The elective system of studies has been introduced in secondary schools. Vocational subjects are being offered in them.

UNIVERSITY. The University has been reduced to its elements as a training institution for the professions, and therefore has at present a utilitarian function only. It is believed that at the present the country cannot afford to devote any greater part of its educational funds to any further university purpose, because of the great and vital necessity for the extension of primary education. The faculty has been reorganized, and practical features are being

introduced. The University is now, or soon will be, properly organized for a nucleus of a real university of high standing in the future.

PRESENT POLICY. The Department of Education conceives its present mission to be to extend the rudimentary system until illiteracy is banished. It conceives the fulfillment of this mission to be the most important function of the government. It is assumed that the basic mission of the Military Government is to lay the foundation of a self-supporting democracy in this country. A democracy can be maintained only on an intelligent public opinion, which cannot be developed without extensive interchange of information, and the exchange of views. In an illiterate country these activities can be carried forward only by word of mouth whereas it is only by the written word that they can be successfully attained. In Santo Domingo the illiteracy exceeds 90%. Until this percentage is reduced to a nominal figure there can be no self-supporting democracy in Santo Domingo, and therefore the importance of rudimentary education exceeds that of material development of any kind.

SANITATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

FORMER CONDITIONS. Upon the establishment of the Military Government in November, 1916, sanitary and public health activities in this country were found to be almost entirely lacking. A sanitary law was in existence, but was inadequate and little or no attention was paid to same. Such sanitation as existed was of a most elementary nature. But slight organization or provision was made for the control of disease and the common contagious, intestinal and venereal diseases practically roamed at will. Such hospitals as existed were poor and inadequate. Vital and morbidity statistics were unobtainable except in the larger cities and in these they were very incomplete.

Under the law, the sanitary and public health work of the country was supposedly administered by a Superior Board of Health in the capital and a Provincial Board of Health in each province. At this time however the Superior Board was the only one functioning and its work was of a very spasmodic nature. A few sanitary regulations existed for the country as a whole, and more for some of the larger cities. These however were inadequate and but poorly enforced.

All the cities occupied by the American troops at the time of the intervention were found to be unsanitary and one of the first things done by the troops was to cause these cities to be

cleaned up. Sewage systems were non-existent and only the better class of houses had cess pools or latrines. Such as existed were for the most part improperly constructed, a common practice being to use old wells for this purpose. As a natural result, soil and ground water pollution was universal and intestinal diseases common.

The practice of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, and midwifery was in a most chaotic state. A Medical Practice Law was supposed to be administered by the Superior Council of the Medical Jury in the capital, assisted by Provincial and Communal Delegations of the Medical Jury. At the time of the intervention, none of these bodies were functioning. The law itself was inadequate and in many parts of the country practically no attention was paid to same. Legitimate practitioners were few. The practice of medicine by witch doctors and other similar persons in the country districts was almost universal. Because of the unrestricted practice of midwifery and the ignorance of the would be midwives, mortality at childbirth among both mothers and children was high. Because of the prevalence of intestinal diseases, infant mortality during the first years of life was high.

Shortly after the establishment of the Military Government, the position of Chief Sanitary Officer was established by Executive Order and filled by a naval medical officer. The Chief Sanitary Officer was given general supervision over the administration of the sanitary and medical practice laws, but was given no actual authority himself. All authority remained vested in the various Dominican bodies above mentioned as being provided by these two laws. So far as possible, the personnel required by the sanitary and medical practice laws for their administration was appointed, with the idea that these laws should be administered by the various Dominican bodies concerned under the general supervision and instruction of the Chief Sanitary Officer.

During 1917 and the first six months of 1918, the Chief Sanitary Officer was able to do little more than obtain general cleanliness in the cities and towns occupied by the American troops. Such general sanitation as was achieved was almost entirely due to his personal efforts and the efforts of the naval medical officers and marine commanding officers stationed throughout the country. It consisted of the most elemental sanitation, such as the cleaning of streets and patios, the removal of garbage, attempts to secure the installation of latrines, the closure of the most polluted wells, and control of water supplies and infectious diseases so far as possible

and essential. Vice was regulated so far as practicable. Even though the Dominican sanitary organization, as contemplated by the law, practically failed to function, and though but little money was available for sanitation, sanitary conditions gradually became considerably improved over those existing at the time of the intervention.

In May, 1918, a Narcotic Drug Law was promulgated by Executive Order, regulating the sale and use of these drugs. This materially improved conditions in this respect.

IMPROVED SANITARY CONTROL. In August, 1918, the Military Government, in view of the record of the preceding year and a half, the apparent impossibility of obtaining satisfactory results from the governing bodies under the law, and the evident necessity of having an active and responsible head to the sanitary and public health organization of the country, decided to abandon its former policy of leaving the control of this organization practically in the hands of the Dominicans. An Executive Order was promulgated modifying the Sanitary Law and abolishing the Superior and Provincial Boards of Health. The Chief Sanitary Officer was given the functions of the Superior Board of Health and the senior naval medical officer on duty in each province was appointed Chief Provincial Sanitary Officer and given the functions of the corresponding Provincial Board of Health.

At first, due to the lack of an adequate sanitary law, a lack of personnel, and a continued lack of adequate appropriations for this purpose by both the national and municipal governments, the work of reorganization was necessarily slow. Some few sanitary regulations were issued however and better general sanitation obtained.

NATIONAL SANITARY ORGANIZATION. An Executive Order was promulgated on December 27, 1918, further modifying the Sanitary Law and providing the nucleus of a national sanitary organization under the administration of the Chief Sanitary Officer. This Executive Order provided for the division of the country into sanitary districts each comprising one or more municipalities or communes and each under the immediate administration of a district sanitary officer. These district sanitary officers, with two exceptions, were Dominicans and were appointed by and directly responsible to the Chief Sanitary Officer, though the Chief Provincial Sanitary Officers were still retained. This Executive Order further provided that each municipality having a total annual income of less than \$10,000 should appropriate 10% thereof, and each municipality having a

total annual income of \$10,000 or more should appropriate 15% thereof for purposes of sanitation. The expenses of the newly organized district sanitary officers were paid pro rata by the municipalities concerned. While it was admittedly desirable that these expenses be paid by the central government, it was considered impracticable to do so at that time.

About the same time as the organization of the sanitary districts above mentioned, the world epidemic of influenza invaded the Republic from Haiti, a port quarantine having successfully prevented invasion by water. All the energies of the new sanitary organization were necessarily thrown into the fight against influenza and all further work of sanitary organization temporarily abandoned. In view of the poor facilities for the care of the sick throughout the country and especially for handling an epidemic, the new organization had an extremely difficult task before it. Assisted by the national and municipal governments, appropriations from the American Red Cross and private subscriptions, however, it provided medicines, temporary hospitals and treatment for the poor and, ably assisted by the naval medical forces on duty in the country and by the Dominican medical practitioners, it successfully weathered the storm. The total case mortality for the epidemic, based on reported cases, was only 2%, a remarkably low figure when compared with reports from many other parts of the world.

During the early winter of 1919, the administration of the Medical Practice Law was in such an unsatisfactory state that three Executive Orders were promulgated, first modifying the law and finally abolishing the Superior Council, Provincial and Communal Delegations of the Medical Jury. The Chief Sanitary Officer was given the functions of the Superior Council and the Chief Provincial Sanitary Officers and District Sanitary Officers were given the functions of the Provincial and Communal Delegations respectively.

During the winter of 1919, the new sanitary organization was gradually perfected, so far as possible with the funds and personnel available. Various sanitary regulations were issued covering the most important needs of sanitation and public health for the country as a whole. The most important of these were a set of quarantine regulations and a regulation for the reporting and control of transmissible diseases. These were something which the country then possessed for the first time. During this period arrangement was made with the Department of Justice and Public Instruction for the forwarding of reports of births and deaths to the sanitary department from the civil judges receiving same.

Following these measures, the central sanitary authorities began for the first time to have a somewhat comprehensive, though admittedly inaccurate, idea of the vital statistics and prevalence of transmissible diseases through the country as a whole.

During 1917-1918, extensive investigations were made with the view of locating a suitable site for a national leprosarium, something badly needed. A site was finally selected at the mouth of the Nigua River, about fifteen miles from Santo Domingo City. In the winter of 1919, an appropriation was made and work commenced upon this institution. It is expected that this will be available for use in the spring or early summer of 1920.

DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION AND BENEFICENCE. : On October 1, 1919, a new Sanitary Law was promulgated; the old Sanitary Law, the Medical Practice Law, and the series of Executive Orders in connection therewith being abolished. This new law removed the Sanitary Department from the jurisdiction of the Department of Interior and Police and created a new Department of State of Sanitation and Beneficence. This law centralizes the administration of sanitary and public health matters and places them upon a modern basis.

Under the new law the division of the country into sanitary districts is continued as previously provided for by Executive Order. The requirement that certain percentages of municipal income must be appropriated for purposes of sanitation is continued, but the direction of such expenditure is vested in the sanitary authorities and not with the municipal authorities, as was previously the case. Provision was made for the payment of salaries of district and communal sanitary officers by the central government, enabling the employment of full-time men. This releases a considerable part of the municipal appropriations for sanitation for actual sanitary work, something of great assistance to the smaller municipalities. Provision is made for a National Public Health Council to act as an advisory body to the Secretary of Sanitation. Provision is made for the establishment of a sanitary code having the force of law, which code will contain detailed sanitary regulations. Provision is made for the suppression of public nuisances, something totally new in this country and the need for which cannot be too strongly emphasized. Street cleaning, garbage collection, etc., while continued under the immediate administration of the municipal authorities, must be carried out in accordance with the directions of the sanitary authorities. Provision is made for the establishment of a National Laboratory for bac-

teriological work and food and drug analysis, a most important addition to the sanitary department.

One chapter of the new Sanitary Law is devoted to the government of the practice of the various medical professions, regulates the sale of drugs, patent and proprietary medicines, and places all upon a modern basis for the first time. Provision is made for the sale of specified drugs by merchants. This last is a great boon to the country districts, the inhabitants thereof previously having had to travel as much as fifty miles to obtain the simplest medicines. The practice of the various medical professions by unauthorized and ignorant persons, witch doctors, and such like, is prohibited. Provision is made for the instruction and examination of midwives in various parts of the country and requiring that they be authorized before being allowed to practice.

It is expected during 1920 to completely organize the new Sanitary Department and instruct the personnel throughout the country. Such hospitals as are existent in the country will be registered in the Department and regulated. The few small hospitals now being supported by lotteries, and the municipal hospitals, will be under the control of the Department of Sanitation. General vaccination against smallpox, made compulsory by the new law, will be completed during 1920. Additional measures for the control of transmissible diseases will be enforced. The new national leprosarium will be put in operation and the compulsory segregation of all lepers enforced. Free treatment of tuberculosis, yaws, malaria, and venereal diseases among the poor will be inaugurated. It is hoped to establish a few small hospitals in the outlying districts, thereby beginning the general hospitalization of the country, an urgent necessity. A small dispensary for the treatment of yaws is being established in Barahona Province, where hundreds of cases exist among the poor with no means of obtaining treatment. It is hoped to commence work on a new national insane asylum in the north and upon a quarantine station for the north coast and one for the south coast in the near future.

With the assistance of the central government, it is expected that the more important municipalities will commence the installation of water and sewage systems, something at present badly needed throughout the Republic. In places having no sewage systems, adequate means of sewage disposal will be required.

It is expected to revise the present law governing the registration of births and deaths.

COMPARISON BETWEEN FORMER AND PRESENT CONDITIONS.

Though no statistics are available from which an even fairly accurate comparison between former and present conditions can be made, the universal and voluntary testimony of many persons well acquainted with previous conditions, testifies to the greatly improved sanitation of the country. Both doctors and laity voluntarily testify that cases of diseases have been greatly decreased, especially contagious disease. Infantile mortality rates are universally stated to have been lowered through a diminished amount of intestinal disease among children. Comment is made upon the fact that there appear to be more children about the streets than in former years.

NEED OF AID OF PHILANTHROPIC ORGANIZATIONS. Request has been made by the Military Government to the American Red Cross and the Rockefeller Institute for assistance in the hospitalization of the country and in investigating and controlling disease. This assistance is especially desired in connection with hookworm disease, yaws, tuberculosis, and venereal disease, the two last being extremely prevalent. Favorable replies have been received and it is hoped that these organizations will be able to commence this work in the near future. The Dominican Chapter, American Red Cross, is already installed and, with the temporary assistance of the naval medical officer on duty there is actively administering a twenty-bed hospital in Seybo, the capital city of one of the less-developed provinces. This hospital is in a rented building, but is doing a great deal of good work for the surrounding country.

PERSONNEL OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

Rear Admiral Thomas Snowden, U. S. Navy, Military Governor of Santo Domingo.

Colonel Ben H. Fuller, U. S. Marine Corps, Secretary of the Department of Interior and Police.

Colonel Rufus H. Lane, U. S. Marine Corps, Secretary of the Departments of Justice and Public Instruction, and Foreign Relations.

Commander Reynolds Hayden, Medical Corps, U. S. Navy, Secretary of the Department of Sanitation and Beneficence.

Lieut. Commander Ralph Whitman, Civil Engineering Corps, U. S. Navy, Aid to the Military Governor and Member of the Dominican Claims Commission.

Lient. Commander Ralph M. Warfield, Civil Engineering Corps, U. S. Navy, Secretary of the Departments of Development, Public Works and Communications, and Agriculture and Immigration.

Lieut. Commander Arthur H. Mayo, Supply Corps, U. S. Navy, Secretary of the Department of Finance and Commerce.

Lieut. Commander Lybrand P. Smith, U. S. Navy, Flag Lieutenant and Personal Aid to the Military Governor.

Lieut. Commander Forrest U. Lake, U. S. Navy, Flag Secretary and Aid to the Military Governor.

HISTORY

The island of Santo Domingo was discovered on December 6, 1492, by Christopher Columbus, who named it La Española as a tribute to Spain, in whose service he then was. The Dominican Republic occupies the eastern two-thirds of the island, with a population of about one million, and the other third is occupied by the Republic of Haiti, with about two and one-half millions of people.

The island is situated between the island of Porto Rico on the east and Cuba on the west and comprises 28,249 square miles.

When Columbus discovered the island it was thickly populated by the Arawak Indians. He founded several colonies brought from Spain, and, due to the cupidity of the Spaniards, war was begun which finally resulted in the almost entire extermination of the Indians, and the practically complete control of the land by the Spaniards. This period lasted from the discovery of the island until the treaty between the Spaniards and the remnant of the Indians, 1533.

From this time on the colony was under the control of various Spanish Governors and was attacked by the English, French and Dutch at various times, until 1697, when the peace of Ryswick settled the sovereignty of the country, the Spanish controlling Santo Domingo and the French taking over the control of the western part of the island, naming it Haiti, or high land.

The latter country prospered and the Santo Domingo colony decayed, until 1740, when with the opening of the island to foreign commerce a change for the better began. Slavery was the main cause for this decadence.

The boundary line between Haiti and Santo Domingo now began to be a cause of friction, but this was partially settled by the Treaty of Aranjuez in 1777; overtures are now being made for a final definite settlement by arbitration.

When the French Revolution broke out in 1789 both Santo Domingo and Haiti were involved, causing border fights between the two countries. In 1793 France went to war with England and

Spain, and at the close in 1795, the Treaty of Basle ceded the entire island to France, and from then until 1799, the Spanish colony was taken over gradually by the French colony of Haiti, the Spanish colonists mostly leaving their country for Cuba, Porto Rico and Venezuela, over 40,000 people leaving their homes. On January 1, 1804, after the French Empire had vainly tried to recover the island from the Haitians, the latter proclaimed an independent republic, comprising the entire island.

The French now began operations to recover the island, and after much fighting the Haitians were driven out and the colony of Santo Domingo came under the French rule.

In October, 1808, a revolution broke out in Seibo, and, with the help of the English, the French were driven out and the Spanish flag hoisted on July 9, 1809, the Treaty of Paris in 1814 confirming the ownership of Santo Domingo by Spain. The Spanish colony was now allowed to shift for itself, Spain having her hands full in trying to control her revolting colonies in South America. Comparative quiet lasted until 1821, when a revolution against the Spanish rulers broke out, instigated by the success of the Spanish uprisings in South America, and an independent sovereign state, called Spanish Haiti, was declared. This state lasted but a few weeks. The then Haitian ruler, seeing his opportunity, invaded the country, capturing the principal points, and the whole island came again under the control of Haiti February 9, 1822. Now followed a period of retrogression, the Spanish people abandoning their country and the Haitians endeavoring to establish their republic throughout the island, but discontent among the remnant of the Spanish descendants with these conditions finally culminated in a revolt of the Spanish survivors who succeeded in controlling the situation, the Haitian officials were allowed to retire, and a Dominican Republic was proclaimed February 27, 1844, the Dominicans raising their present flag. This is the great Independent Day of Santo Domingo.

The new republic assumed the name of the Dominican Republic and the people were thereafter called Dominicans. A Constitution, drafted upon the lines of that of the United States, was promulgated November 6, 1844. General Pedro Santana, who was in command of the Dominican Army, with its favor and against the desire of the conservative elements, was elected first constitutional President. Soon revolutionary mutterings were heard, and Santana resigned on August 4, 1848, General Manuel Jimenez being declared President, but quarrels between the President and

Congress brought on a revolution, which ended in Colonel Buenaventura Baez being elected President, December 24, 1849. Upon the expiration of Baez's term, General Pedro Santana was elected to the Presidency. Revolutions now began which have lasted, off and on, until about the present time. The Haitian attacks were met and defeated, but the quarrels of the Dominicans among themselves resulted in the hoisting of the Spanish flag on March 18, 1861, the Dominican President calling in the aid of Spain to pacify the country, Spanish officers and troops being landed and supporting the Dominican Colonial Governor, as the former President was now called. The Spanish authorities and clergy soon rendered themselves obnoxious. Local conspiracies again unsettled the country. An insurrection took place on August 16, 1863, and lasted until May 1, 1865, when the Spanish Government ordered the withdrawal of its forces, and the Spanish flag was lowered July 11, 1865.

August 16, 1863, is Restoration Day, celebrated by Santo Domingo as a national holiday.

As soon as the Spanish troops had withdrawn, the revolutionists continued their squabbles for power, the various military chiefs gaining control from time to time. The various revolutions depleted the Dominican treasury, and loans were made by the several governments through foreign bankers until an enormous debt for such a small republic had been contracted.

An attempt was made to annex the country to the United States, but failed in the United States Congress. A period of constant revolutionary ferment now ensued and various presidents won and lost office, the national debt meanwhile increasing. On November 14, 1865, President Buenaventura Baez at the request of a commission sent by the people to his temporary home in Curacao returned and took over the presidency. An insurrection broke out in Santiago May 1, 1866, with the result that General Jose Maria Cabral became president of the republic. On October 7, 1867, a revolution broke out in Monte Cristi and Baez was again made president. On November 25, 1873, a revolution broke out in Puerto Plata and as a result General Ignacio Maria Gonzalez became president. To avoid a civil war, Gonzalez resigned on February 23, 1876, and Ulises F. Espaillat was designated president, but Gonzalez started another revolution and regained the presidency on October 5, 1876. In December, 1876, another revolution originating in the Cibao brought General Buenaventura Baez back to the presidency. Now ensued a struggle between the various political fac-

tions resulting in a deal by which General Cesareo Guillermo, on April 13, 1878, became president, but an election being held, General Gonzalez was declared constitutional president. Guillermo at once started a revolution, with the aid of General Ulises Heureaux, and compelled Gonzalez to abdicate on September 29, 1878.

Jacinto de Castro, the President of the Supreme Court, acted as president until Guillermo again took over the presidency by a doubtful election, September 29, 1878.

On October 6, 1879, another revolution broke out at Puerto Plata and General Gregorio Luperon became provisional president, but an election was held and he gave over the presidency to Father Fernando de Merino, later Archbishop of Santo Domingo, whom he favored. General Heureaux was at this time Minister of the Interior and was able to so strengthen his power that he became president on September 1, 1882, and served the legal two-year term. Then began a bitter struggle for office which was settled by Heureaux's candidate, General Francisco Gregorio Billini gaining the presidency on September 1, 1884. Owing to the demands of his supporters for preferment, he resigned on May 15, 1885, and the vice-president, Alejandro Wos y Gil, succeeded to the presidential office. A revolution broke out and as a result, General Heureaux won and had himself elected president, January 6, 1887; he was again elected on February 27, 1889, having established himself well in power. Negotiations had meantime been underway, and new foreign loans had been contracted, one in 1888 and another in 1892.

During Heureaux's terms of office, due to improvident bond issues and debt contraction, the country made rapid strides in the direction of bankruptcy.

The arbitrary and tyrannical rule of General Ulises Heureaux was ended by his assassination on July 26, 1899. Juan Wenceslao Figuereo, the vice-president, now became President of the Republic but a revolution broke out, headed by General Horacio Vasquez, who on September 5, 1899, became head of a provisional government. An election was held on October 20, 1899. By this controlled election General Juan Isidro Jimenez was elected president, and Vasquez, vice-president, the inauguration taking place November 20, 1899. Jealousies between the two military chiefs soon brought about a revolution, starting in the Cibao. On May 2, 1902, Vasquez entered the city of Santo Domingo and became president of a provisional government. The new administration had much difficulty with financial matters. Outbreaks began and several leaders

aspired to the presidency, but the matter was finally settled by Alejandro Wos y Gil accepting the presidency, March 24, 1903.

In October, 1903, General Carlos F. Morales, governor of Puerto Plata, began a revolution and marched on the capitol. The result was the election of Morales as president, June 19, 1904, Ramon Caceres becoming vice-president.

Now began a pressure by foreign governments for the payment of the debts due their citizens. The debts had constantly increased during the preceding administrations and by 1904, the interest on the debt was entirely in default. Arrangements were made to liquidate the debts by pledging the custom house receipts of the larger ports as security, and on October 20, 1904, an American agent was placed in charge of the Puerto Plata custom house. Foreign nations desiring similar treatment, now began to clamor for the payment of their debts and for control of certain custom houses pledged to them.

In face of the imminent likelihood of foreign intervention, the Dominican Government applied to the United States for assistance, and in February, 1905, the protocol of an agreement between the two governments was approved, providing for the collection of Dominican customs revenues under the direction of the United States, and the segregation of a specified portion toward the ultimate payment of the debt. The following comment is made upon this phase of Dominican affairs in a book entitled "Santo Domingo—A Country with a Future," by Otto Schoenrich, Esq., from which much of this historical sketch is taken; and for which the writer desires to express his indebtedness. "This agreement went into effect on April 1, 1905, and the result was immediately apparent. Confidence was restored, the customs receipts rose to higher figures than ever before, and the prospects of peace became brighter, as revolutions could no longer count on captured custom houses to replenish their exchequers." Revolutions continued, however, and the several political factions engaged tried to gain control of affairs.

The President, Morales, finally fled, but returned and resigned January 12, 1906. The vice-president, General Ramon Caceres, assumed the presidency. During the years 1906 and 1907 special attention was given to the settlement of the debts of the republic.

A new bond issue of \$20,000,000 was made for the purpose of converting the old debts; and an arrangement was effected with the principal creditors, by which the amounts were reduced about one-half.

Instead of the still pending convention of February, 1905, with the United States, a new fiscal treaty was agreed upon and approved by the United States Senate and the Dominican Congress, taking effect on August 1, 1907. In similarity with the provisions of the *modus vivendi*, the customs income of the republic is collected by a General Receiver of Dominican Customs, appointed by the President of the United States, and a portion of the income is set aside by him for the service of the loan.

Caceres was reelected July 1, 1908. The arrangement for the cancelling of the national debt continued to be successful; financial conditions improved and some of the surplus from the bond issue was assigned to the construction of certain necessary public works.

A few dissatisfied chiefs caused uprisings and a border clash occurred with Haiti, but these quieted down. The President, Ramon Caceres, was assassinated November 19, 1911 by certain political conspirators and Eladio Victoria, a Senator, was elected provisional president, assuming office December 6, 1911. He was elected Constitutional President February 27, 1912. The method of the election was objected to by certain political elements, and uprisings took place throughout the country, but principally in the Cibao. Revolutions headed by the several political chiefs continued for months, the government being unable to subdue them. The American Government offered its good offices; a commission was sent to Santo Domingo, and after conferring with government and revolutionary leaders, an agreement was concluded by which the Dominican Congress assembled, accepted the resignation of President Victoria, and elected the Archbishop of Santo Domingo, Monseigneur Adolfo A. Nouel, as President. Owing to the struggles and the importunity of politicians for favors, the Archbishop, a man of the highest ability and integrity, resigned in disgust and left for Europe.

The Dominican Congress thereupon elected General Jose Bordas Valdez provisional president; he assumed office April 14, 1913, and served out the one year term. Revolutions again broke out; the American Government again proffered its good offices and a commission came to Santo Domingo and arranged a plan for the resignation of Bordas, the selection by the chiefs of the several political parties of a provisional president, and the holding of general elections.

The plan was agreed to, President Bordas resigned, and Dr. Ramon Baez, a son of former President Buenaventura Baez, was elected by the Dominican Congress as Provisional President on August 27, 1914.

Popular elections were held in October with the result that ex-President Juan Isidro Jimenez was elected and took the oath of office December 5, 1914. Matters took on a settled aspect and financial conditions improved, but the elements of disorganization were as strong as ever. General Desiderio Arias, Secretary of War, now aspired to power, and, in April, 1916, executed a coup d'etat, deposing Jimenez and assuming the executive power himself. Another civil war was imminent when the United States Government, with the consent of President Jimenez, landed naval forces and pacified the capital city. The president resigned, and the council of ministers took over the control of affairs.

American forces were landed in the several ports of the country, pacified the inhabitants and controlled the situation. The Dominican Congress proceeded to elect a temporary president, and chose Dr. Francisco Henriquez y Carvajal, a distinguished physician. The United States refused to extend its recognition to the election unless assured of the maintenance of law and order and the honest control of the finances. To this end it required the execution of a new treaty calling for the collection of the customs under American auspices, the appointment of a financial adviser, and the establishment of a constabulary force, officered by Americans.

This, Dr. Henriquez y Carvajal refused to accede to and the American authorities declined to pay over any of the Republic's revenues to a government it did not recognize. This produced a deadlock. No salaries were paid in any part of the Republic; the machinery of government was paralyzed.

This tension continued for several months, when the United States Government, finding there was no hope for improved conditions, directed its naval forces present to assume the organization of affairs.

In May, 1916, naval forces under the command of Rear Admiral W. B. Caperton occupied the Dominican Republic. The first landing force, about 200 men, came ashore on May 5, at Fort San Geronimo, about four miles west of Santo Domingo City, and without resistance occupied the buildings on the heights west of the city from which it was commanded by machine guns.

Dominican forces in rebellion against the lawful government occupied the fort in the city but, under a threat of bombardment by the naval vessels, they evacuated the city during the night and marched towards Santiago.

Without resistance other than some sniping about the streets

at night the city was occupied by the marines and bluejackets of the landing force.

On June 21, 1916, a landing was effected at Monte Cristi by the Fourth Regiment, U. S. Marine Corps, under the command of Colonel J. H. Pendleton. After a short period of preparation the regiment marched towards Santiago where the Dominican troops under General Desiderio Arias, the insurgent Minister of War, had made a stand. Some resistance was encountered, chiefly from hastily gathered guerilla parties along the route, but on June 30 the expedition arrived within a few miles of Santiago and upon a demand for surrender the Arias forces abandoned the city and scattered themselves in the interior, looting as they went. Many surrendered and were paid off.

In the meantime a battalion had captured Puerto Plata, after considerable resistance and making use of the railroad had joined the Fourth Regiment at Santiago.

The principal towns of the Republic were speedily occupied and resistance suppressed, but little interference was exercised in civil affairs.

Endeavors to induce the Dominican authorities to conduct the government in a manner satisfactory to the United States Government having proved fruitless and with the intention of restoring order and prosperity to the country, the Military Government was established on November 29, 1916, with Captain (later Rear Admiral) H. S. Knapp, U. S. Navy, as Military Governor.

After the Proclamation of that date the first order was to disarm the people.

Under previous Dominican government, although contrary to the law, it had been the custom for every man and boy who could afford it to have and carry a firearm. As a consequence of the disarmament order thousands of firearms and cutting weapons were turned in to the authorities or captured and confiscated. Probably other large numbers were hidden, but considering the ignorance of the Dominicans in regard to the care of such things, the deterioration due to neglect will effect the same object.

At the same time a censorship was placed upon newspapers and other publications to prevent agitation against the government.

Provost Courts, composed of members of the Forces of Occupation, were established for the trial of offences committed by civilians against the military forces.

The government of the Republic since then has been administered by the Military Governor according to the Dominican laws

except where it has been necessary to amend or supplement them by Executive Orders.

The restoration of law and order now proceeded rapidly and affairs throughout the country became more and more settled.

On August 21, 1917, the Guardia Nacional Dominicana was organized. This organization takes the place of the former Guardia Republicana, which had been an instrument of oppression in the hands of unscrupulous Presidents and Provincial Governors.

The new Guardia is officered largely by American officers and non-commissioned officers detailed from the Navy and Marine Corps, while some junior officers and all of the enlisted men are Dominicans. At first the enlistments were made from whatever material was obtainable, mostly men who had been in the old Guardia and who brought with them the bad habits they had acquired in that organization.

In the early days of the Guardia the only equipment to be had was made up of captured material and old uniforms of the former Guardia. Gradually the equipment and personnel have been improved and in spite of the difficulties of training, incident to continuous campaigning against bandits for two years, the organization now is efficient and trustworthy. It is a territorial police force.

In general the Guardia is stationed by companies at the provincial capitals, with detachments at many smaller towns and along the Haitian border. They exercise the functions of a State Constabulary and have been directly instrumental in the suppression of brigandage and other crimes and in the apprehension of hundreds of fugitives from justice who had taken advantage of the general state of lawlessness to escape from the prisons.

In active field work against organized groups of bandits the Guardia, both independently and in co-operation with forces of Marines, has given excellent service without a single instance of desertion to the enemy. Besides conducting operations of a military character, the Guardia executes court orders, guards jails and prisoners, and enforces the laws in general.

Since the first few weeks of the occupation no real national armed opposition has been made to the troops, but there have been, until very recently, numerous outlaws who have refused to turn to peaceful pursuits.

The northern part of the Republic, the region called the Cibao, was the first to accept the new orders of things, then the western

provinces of Azua and Barahona and lastly the eastern country, composed of the provinces of Macoris and Seibo. The inhabitants of Seibo have always been opposed to the government; insurrections usually began there, and, due to the inaccessibility of the rebels' hiding places and the excessive difficulties of transportation and communication, the task of overcoming resistance has been arduous and exhausting.

In the summer of 1908, due without doubt to German intrigue and assistance, a considerable uprising occurred in the eastern part of the island. The rebels carried flags and sometimes wore uniforms, were quite well armed and supplied, and often made statements to the country people that Germany would redress the wrongs that they had suffered from the Americans. It has taken about a year to rid this section of the enemy, whose forces soon split up into small bands of robbers and murderers, doing little harm to the government forces, but ravaging the peaceful inhabitants.

At the present time, due to the energetic military measures of the troops and their campaign of kindly treatment toward the ignorant and misguided natives, that once turbulent part of the country has almost wholly joined the remainder in taking up industrious occupations. Large numbers of ex-bandits are now employed by the Department of Public Works on the road between San Pedro de Macoris and Hato Mayor.

The Department of Interior and Police, under the direction of the commander of the brigade, has direct supervision over the local governments.

The Republic is divided into twelve provinces, each with its civil Governor, and further sub-divided into sixty communes. Formerly each commune was ruled to a great extent by a Communal Chief, appointed by the Central Government, and local self-government was existent in name only, but in 1918 these chiefs were suppressed and their functions taken over by the Communal Councils.

The councils, corresponding to boards of Aldermen or more nearly to boards of County Supervisors in the United States, were formerly elected, but since it is the policy of the Military Government to administer the government without elections, on account of the disturbances they would inevitably cause, they are now composed of prominent citizens of the respective communes who are appointed by the Military Governor.

Close supervision, consistent with their freedom of action under

Dominican laws, is maintained over the councils by the Department of Interior and Police.

Authority of the provincial Governors has been curtailed and they are the instruments of the Government for keeping in contact with the people, encouraging and directing road building, investigating and correcting abuses, and instructing the people in the purposes of the laws.

The Proclamation of November 29, 1916, stated that the purpose of the occupation was to restore good government, peace and prosperity to the Dominicans, and it is believed that the present good feeling towards Americans in general and the belief of the citizens in the good intentions of the United States Government are largely due to the kindly treatment which they have, with few exceptions, received from the widely scattered members of the military forces.

The senior naval officer assumed office as Military Governor. The Council of Ministers, a Cabinet of Naval and Marine officers was appointed. The Dominican office forces were maintained, the judiciary retained their functions, the executive staff only filling the leading places.

The inhabitants, welcoming peace and order, quickly reconciled themselves to the new order.

The Military Government proceeded to organize the finances, to pay arrears of salaries, to subdue the bandits which the unsettled state of affairs had encouraged to anarchy, and to confiscate all arms.

Absolute order and security, greater than had prevailed in Santo Domingo since colonial days, were soon established, and public works, the organization of police forces, and general improvements were soon under way.

The Dominican Republic is still being administered by the Military Government, which is paying off the national debt, placing its finances on a stable basis, extending general education and sanitation throughout the Republic, creating communications, roads, mails, telephones, and telegraphs throughout the country, and the inhabitants express the hope that the existing government will continue its work until the objects of the occupation are fully accomplished.

The Military Government has now in hand the following public enterprises to which are devoted the government savings and loans, obtained for the purpose of advancing the economic condition of the country, especially communications from place

to place. At the same time the government encourages the Municipal Councils of the larger cities to effect modern improvements, such as good streets, school houses, electric lighting, water works, sewers, etc.

PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM

ROADS AND BRIDGES

1. Santo Domingo-Bonao-La Vega-Moca Santiago-Monte Cristi Road.
2. Santo Domingo-Los Llanos-Hato Mayor-Seibo-Higüey Road with branch to Macoris.
3. Santo Domingo-Bani-Azu-Barahona Road.
4. Monte Cristi-Dajabon Road and Bridge Yaque del Norte at Monte Cristi.

PORT IMPROVEMENTS

5. Fire protection, Santo Domingo water front and government warehouses.
6. Puerto Plata Harbor dredging.
7. Santo Domingo Harbor dredging.
8. Santo Domingo wharf extension.
9. San Pedro de Macoris dredging and wharf extension.
10. Custom House, San Pedro de Macoris.
11. New suction dredge.
12. Marine Railway, Santo Domingo.
13. Lighthouse tender.

BUILDINGS

14. Penitentiary.
15. Leprosarium.
16. Warehouses at Santo Domingo.
17. Central Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Building, Santo Domingo City.
18. Insane Asylum.
19. Correctional School.
20. Quarantine Station (North).
21. Quarantine Station (South).

GENERAL

22. Public Works Department Central Administration and office expense.

GEOGRAPHY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Dominican Republic is located in the eastern portion of the island of Haiti, one of the largest of the West Indies, lying between a latitude of $17^{\circ} 36' 40''$ and $19^{\circ} 28' 20''$ north, and a longitude of $68^{\circ} 18'$ and $74^{\circ} 51'$ west of Greenwich. Its boundaries are the Atlantic Ocean on the north, the Mona Channel on the east, separating it from its closest neighbor of importance, Porto Rico; the Carribean Sea on the south, and the Republic of Haiti on the west.

From Puerto Plata, the principal northern port of the Republic, there is but a distance of 1,225 miles to New York City; to Havana, Cuba, 710 miles, and to Southampton, England, 3,925 miles. On the southern side of the island it is even closer to its important neighbors, the distance from Santo Domingo City being but 230 miles to San Juan, Porto Rico; 500 miles to La Guaria, and 810 miles to Colon.

The Republic has an area of approximately 19,332 square miles, being about five times the size of Porto Rico, and as large as the states of New Hampshire and Vermont together. Its greatest length is 260 miles and its greatest breadth is 170 miles. The coast line, indented with good harbors and large bays, is more than 1,017 miles long, and these ports are a great commercial asset.

The central portion of the Republic is mountainous, the highest peak in the island and in the West Indies being Mt. Tina, with an altitude of 10,200 feet. The central range of mountains divides the country into two great regions, the Cibao, or northern portion, and the great southeastern plain. The latter extends southeast from the Jaina River to the sea and is 175 miles long by 30 miles wide. The Cibao includes a remarkably fertile valley, 150 miles in length and varying in breadth from 10 to 15 miles, extending from Samana Bay to Manzanillo Bay. This valley, with the northern slope of the Central Range, the Monte Cristi Range, and the Samana Peninsula, forms the great fertile area, known as the Cibao.

The Republic has many large rivers, mostly torrential in character, many of them disappearing or nearly so before reaching the ocean, most of their waters seeping through the soil, except in time of flood. Chief among these rivers is the "Yaque del Norte," some 240 miles long; next in size is the "Yuna," and third is the "Yaque del Sur." There are many other rivers about 60 miles long, the principal one being the "Ozama," at the mouth of

which is located the capital, Santo Domingo City. The rapids and waterfalls in the various streams of the Republic are numerous, the largest and most beautiful is that on the "Jimenoa River," located some 10 miles south of La Vega. The water rushes over a precipice of about 100 feet. The only lakes of any size are two which lie in the Neiba Valley, the larger one, Lake Enriquillo, and the smaller one, Lake Azuey, the latter being partly in Haitian territory. Although the two lakes are scarcely five miles apart, the former is 102 feet below, and the latter 56 feet above sea level. Both lakes apparently have no outlet; their water is salty, particularly that of the former, which is more salty than the sea.

The Republic is divided into twelve provinces; the principal cities are the capitals of these provinces, the largest of which are Santo Domingo City, Santiago, Puerto Plata, San Pedro de Macoris, La Vega, Samana and Azua.

The Republic is naturally and primarily agricultural; the soil is extremely fertile and lends itself readily to the production of continuous crops. Minerals of almost every kind are found at various places in the Republic, principal among which are gold and copper. Iron is found in the form of black magnetic oxide of iron, and petroleum has been found in the Azua region. Coal of the lignite variety of little commercial value is found in considerable quantities, as well as some anthracite coal. Silver, platinum and traces of quicksilver have been found, and rock salt near Neiba is found in inexhaustible quantities, there being several hills of native salt covered with only a thin layer of soil. For building purposes there is a large variety of limestones and sandstones.

The Republic has many harbors; the one at Manzanillo Bay which is particularly well located, being the nearest point in the Republic for water communication with the United States. Among others the most important ones are Puerto Plata, Samana Bay, San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo City, Calderas Bay and Puerto Viejo.

MINES AND MINING. It has always been claimed that the Dominican Republic is a country rich in minerals, and there is not a single Commune where there will not be found a more or less abundant deposit of mineral. The southeastern region of the country should not be taken in consideration, due to the fact that it is the most recent geological formation of the island, as it is composed of corallitic stones.

It may be stated that all the "Cordillera Central" has gold veins. Geologist Gabb says that the most productive ones are

always found in the metamorphic rocks, near to the crystalline rocks. But the biggest abundance of gold is in "placers" gathered by alluvion in many places of the country. In the Province of Santo Domingo, near the Capital City, the most remarkable ones are those of Jaina River and its tributaries. In the region of Cibao are very well known those of "Rio Verde" and "Sabaneta." The native women wash the sand in pans and obtain a large amount of pure gold.

Next in importance, due to the quantity, is copper. It is found in Nigua River, Commune of San Cristobal, Province of Santo Domingo, and also in the Commune of Bani, in the same Province. It is claimed that this mineral gives from 10% to 20% of copper. It also has been found in "Pedro Brau," 40 kilometers north of the Capital; also in the Provinces of Azua and Monte Cristi and La Vega.

Iron is found on the bank of Maimon River, Province of La Vega. Manganese has been found near Puerto Plata and near Casui River in the Province of El Seybo. Nickel is found as "garnierite" in "Sierra Prieta," thirty kilometers northeast of the Capital, also near Bonao and La Vega. Coal is claimed to be found near Samana. Petroleum is being worked at 6 kilometers from the town of Azua.

About forty mining concessions have been granted to different people by the Dominican Government. Fifty per cent of them have already been cancelled and the remaining are still in force, but the work that is being done is merely prospecting. No real mining work is done at the present time.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING. Primarily, the Republic of Santo Domingo is agricultural, and considerable work has been performed by the Department of Agriculture with the view of bettering agricultural conditions in the Republic.

All tropical fruits grow in profusion. There is most abundant vegetation and fruits of the temperate zone, such as wheat, raspberries and grapes among others, grow well in the higher portion of the Republic. The principal products grown for home consumption as well as for export are sugar, cacao, tobacco leaf, coffee, bananas and cotton. Beeswax, honey and forest products are also exported in considerable quantities. So rich is the Dominican soil that sugar cane will grow from the same root for 10 to 20 years, as against the usual replanting every three years in Porto Rico and the Lesser Antilles. Pineapples of excellent quality are raised only for home consumption on account of the absence of rapid fruit steamers to

the United States. Mango, guava, alligator pear, bananas, custard-apple, soursap, sweetsap and marmalade fruits are grown in profusion. Cocoanuts are also grown in considerable quantities.

Hardwoods, dyewoods and building timber of almost every variety cover the mountainous regions of Santo Domingo. *Lignum vitae*, yellow-wood, logwood, cedar and spearwood all grow in commercial quantities. *Dividivi*, a tanning bark, and rosins are also exported.

Fish abound, but little attention is paid to the possibilities of such an industry.

MINOR CROPS OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, 1919

CROPS	Tareas Planted	Tareas Harvested	Pounds Harvested
Corn.....	192,267	184,817	8,287,534
Beans.....	82,036	69,755	5,385,034
Cowpeas.....	10,180	4,949	807,560
Pigeon-Beans.....	10,016	7,268	825,479
Rice.....	70,607	20,654	3,479,269
Jam.....	24,341	9,591	5,056,951
Sweet-Potatoes.....	118,486	54,975	12,751,657
Yautias.....	27,825	11,964	4,169,157
Yuccas.....	112,928	58,456	16,325,454
Potatoes.....	4,049	1,020	379,543
Castor-Beans.....	2,263	13,743	381,921

NOTE.—A tarea is one sixth of an acre.

SUGAR STATISTICS OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC CROP OF 1918-1919

SUGAR ESTATES	Location	Tons of Cane Produced per Acre	Total Sugar Produced in Tons of 2,000 Lbs.
Consuelo.....	San Pedro de Macoris....	24	35,760
Santa Fe.....	".....	23.40	19,367
Angelina.....	".....	17.50	16,170
Quisqueya.....	".....	19	12,855
Porvenir.....	".....	16,007
Crist. Colon.....	".....	13	8,960
Central Romana.....	La Romana.....	27	22,552
Macoris Sugar Co.....	Las Pajas.....	30	6,938
Central Boca-Chica.....	Boca-Chica.....	21	5,330
San Isidro.....	Santo Domingo.....	23.88	12,160
San Luis.....	".....	17.25	10,603
Italia.....	Yaguata.....	16.20	9,607
Azuano.....	Azuza.....	12.80	1,863
Ansonia.....	".....	22.84	2,917
Ocoa.....	".....	13.50	1,548
Amistad.....	Puerto Plata.....	24	1,092
San Carlos.....	".....	33	810
Cuba.....	".....	30	437
Totals.....	184,878

Tons of cane of 2,000 lbs. milled..... 1,779,147
 Total of tons of sugar of 2,000 lbs. produced..... 184,878

SPECIALIZED OR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES. The main industry in the Republic is the manufacture of sugar. San Pedro de Macoris is the most important centre of this industry. There are eight sugar estates in actual operation in said Province with thousands of hectares of cane under cultivation. There are also four sugar estates in the Province of Santo Domingo, two in that of Azua, three in the Province of Puerto Plata, one at La Romana, Province of El Seybo, and another under construction at Barahona. All of them are located near the sea coast to facilitate the shipment of the sugar. This product as manufactured in the mills, is of the kind known as muscovado which is shipped to the United States to be refined there; but a large quantity is consumed here.

Another very important industry is the distillation of rum and alcohol on which the Central Government imposes taxes that produce a large amount of revenue.

There are two cigar factories of some importance, one in the Capital and the other in Santiago. Many small factories to manufacture cigars and cigarettes are working in almost every town of the country.

There are many small industries all over the country. There are tanneries to prepare the raw hides and shops to manufacture shoes by hand and by machinery. There are also industries of spaghetti, matches, candles, ice, soap, hats and many others.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

There are but two railway lines in the country, opened to the public service.

The Dominican Central Railway, property of the Government, runs from Puerto Plata, on the northern sea coast, to Santiago and Moca in the interior, with a total length of 96 kilometers. The other railway belongs to an English Company and runs from Sanchez at the head of Samana Bay to the interior along the great "Valle Real." It reaches the town of San Francisco de Macoris, La Vega, Salcedo and Moca. The total length of this railroad is 138 kilometers and connects with the Government owned line.

The total amount of freight hauled on the Government Railway during the fiscal year 1918-1919 was 40,822,978 kilos; the passenger movement was 18,061 and the products hauled to Puerto Plata for exportation amounted to 20,151,539 kilos.

Besides these lines there are private railways owned by the several sugar estates of the country, which give a combined length of more than 200 kilometers. One of the best lines is the one con-

structed by the Central Romana. It is of standard gauge, 4' 8½", and its combined length is about 60 kilometers.

Besides the macadamized roads already constructed or under actual construction, the traffic is conducted on the old highways which have been improved by the Municipal and Communal authorities, so that automobiles can travel over them. As these roads are not macadamized they are hardly passable during the rainy season which extends from June to October in the southern regions. In the Cibao regions the rains take place from November to January and from March to May.

The transportation facilities have been greatly improved during the last five years. Each town wishes to have communication with others by means of roads that will be passable at least during the dry season by automobiles.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC PROVIDING FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE COLLECTION AND APPLICATION OF THE CUSTOMS REVENUES OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Concluded February 8, 1907.

Ratification advised by Senate February 25, 1907.

Ratified by President June 22, 1907.

Ratified by President of the Dominican Republic June 18, 1907.

Ratifications exchanged at Washington July 8, 1907.

Proclaimed July 25, 1907.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA A PROCLAMATION

Whereas, a convention between the United States of America and the Dominican Republic, providing for the assistance of the United States in the collection and application of the customs revenues of the Dominican Republic, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at the City of Santo Domingo, on the eighth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and seven, the original of which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

Whereas during disturbed political conditions in the Dominican Republic debts and claims have been created, some by regular and some by revolutionary governments, many of doubtful validity in whole or in part, and amounting in all to over \$30,000,000, nominal or face value;

And whereas the same conditions have prevented the peaceable and continuous collection and application of National revenues for payment of interest or principal of such debts or for liquidation and settlement of such claims; and the said debts and claims continually increase by accretion of interest and are a grievous burden upon the people of the Dominican Republic and a barrier to their improvement and prosperity;

The Dominican Government, represented by its Minister of State for Foreign Relations, Emiliano Tejera, and its Minister of State for Finance and Commerce, Federico Velasquez H., and the United States Government, represented by Thomas C. Dawson, Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to the Dominican Republic, have agreed:

I. That the President of the United States shall appoint a General Receiver of Dominican Customs, who, with such Assistant Receivers, and other employees of the Receivership as shall be appointed by the President of the United States in his discretion, shall collect all the customs duties accruing at the several customs houses of the Dominican Republic until the payment or retirement of any and all bonds issued by the Dominican Government in accordance with the plan and under the limitations as to terms and amounts hereinbefore recited; and said General Receiver shall apply the sums so collected, as follows:

First, to paying the expenses of the receivership; second, to the payment of interest upon said bonds; third, to the payment of the annual sums provided for amortization of said bonds including interest upon all bonds held in sinking fund; fourth, to the purchase and cancellation or the retirement and cancellation pursuant to the terms thereof of any of said bonds as may be directed by the Dominican Government; fifth, the remainder to be paid to the Dominican Government.

The method of distributing the current collections of revenue in order to accomplish the application thereof as hereinbefore provided shall be as follows:

The expenses of the receivership shall be paid by the Receiver as they arise. The allowances to the General Receiver and his assistants for the expenses of collecting the revenues shall not exceed five per cent unless by agreement between the two Governments.

On the first day of each calendar month the sum of \$100,000 shall be paid over by the Receiver to the Fiscal Agent of the loan, and the remaining collection of the last preceding month shall be

paid over to the Dominican Government, or applied to the sinking fund for the purchase or redemption of bonds, as the Dominican Government shall direct.

Provided, that in case the customs revenues collected by the General Receiver shall in any year exceed the sum of \$3,000,000, one half of the surplus above such sum of \$3,000,000 shall be applied to the sinking fund for the redemption of bonds.

II. The Dominican Government will provide by law for the payment of all customs duties to the General Receiver and his assistants, and will give to them all needful aid and assistance and full protection to the extent of its powers. The Government of the United States will give to the General Receiver and his assistants such protection as it may find to be requisite for the performance of their duties.

III. Until the Dominican Republic has paid the whole amount of the bonds of the debt its public debt shall not be increased except by previous agreement between the Dominican Government and the United States. A like agreement shall be necessary to modify the import duties, it being an indispensable condition for the modification of such duties that the Dominican Executive demonstrate and that the President of the United States recognize that, on the basis of exportations and importations to the like amount and the like character during the two years preceding that in which it is desired to make such modification, the total net customs receipts would at such altered rates of duties have been for each of such two years in excess of the sum of \$2,000,000 United States gold.

IV. The accounts of the General Receiver shall be rendered monthly to the Contaduria General of the Dominican Republic and to the State Department of the United States and shall be subject to examination and verification by the appropriate officers of the Dominican and the United States Governments.

V. This agreement shall take effect after its approval by the Senate of the United States and the Congress of the Dominican Republic.

Done in four originals, two being in the English language, and two in the Spanish, and the representatives of the high contracting parties signing them in the City of Santo Domingo this 8th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1907.

THOMAS C. DAWSON.
EMILIANO TEJERA.
FEDERICO VELASQUEZ H.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the City of Washington, on the eighth day of July, one thousand nine hundred seven;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

(Seal) Done at the City of Washington, this 25th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-second.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

ROBERT BACON,

Acting Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION OF OCCUPATION

WHEREAS: A Treaty was concluded between the United States of America and the Republic of Santo Domingo on February 8, 1907, Article III of which reads:

"Until the Dominican Republic has paid the whole amount of the bonds of the debt its public debt shall not be increased except by previous agreement between the Dominican Government and the United States. A like agreement shall be necessary to modify the import duties, it being an indispensable condition for the modification of such duties that the Dominican Executive demonstrate and that the President of the United States recognize that, on the basis of exportations and importations to the like amount and the like character during two years preceding that in which it is desired to make such modification, the total net customs receipts would at such altered rates of duties have been for each of such two years in excess of the sum of \$2,000,000 United States gold;" and

WHEREAS: The Government of Santo Domingo has violated the said Article III on more than one occasion; and

WHEREAS: The Government of Santo Domingo has from time to time explained such violation by the necessity of incurring expense incident to the repression of revolution; and

WHEREAS: The United States Government, with great forbearance and with a friendly desire to enable Santo Domingo to maintain domestic tranquillity and observe the terms of the aforesaid Treaty, has urged upon the Government of Santo Domingo certain necessary measures which that Government has been unwilling or unable to adopt, and

WHEREAS: In consequence domestic tranquillity has been disturbed and is not now established, nor is the future observance of the Treaty by the Government of Santo Domingo assured; and

WHEREAS: The Government of the United States is determined that the time has come to take measures to insure the observance of the provisions of the aforesaid Treaty by the Republic of Santo Domingo and to maintain the domestic tranquillity in the said Republic of Santo Domingo necessary thereto:—

Now, therefore, I, H. S. KNAPP, Captain, United States Navy, commanding the Cruiser Force of the United States Atlantic Fleet, and the armed forces of the United States stationed in various places within the territory of the Republic of Santo Domingo, acting under the authority and by direction of the Government of the United States, declare and announce to all concerned that the Republic of Santo Domingo is hereby placed in a state of Military Occupation by the forces under my command, and is made subject to Military Government and to the exercise of military law applicable to such occupation.

This Military Occupation is undertaken with no immediate or ulterior object of destroying the sovereignty of the Republic of Santo Domingo, but, on the contrary, is designed to give aid to that country in returning to a condition of internal order that will enable it to observe the terms of the Treaty aforesaid, and the obligations resting upon it as one of the family of nations.

Dominican statutes, therefore, will continue in effect in so far as they do not conflict with the objects of the Occupation or necessary regulations established thereunder, and their lawful administration will continue in the hands of such duly authorized Dominican officials as may be necessary, all under the oversight and control of the United States Forces exercising Military Government.

The ordinary administration of justice, both in civil and criminal matters, through the regularly constituted Dominican courts will not be interfered with by the Military Government herein established; but cases to which a member of the United States Forces in Occupation is a party, or in which are involved

contempt or defiance of the authority of the Military Government, will be tried by tribunals set up by the Military Government.

All revenue accruing to the Dominican Government, including revenues hitherto accrued and unpaid, whether from custom duties under the terms of the Treaty concluded on February 8, 1907, the Receivership established by which remains in effect, or from internal revenue, shall be paid to the Military Government herein established which will, in trust for the Republic of Santo Domingo, hold such revenue and will make all the proper legal disbursements therefrom necessary for the administration of the Dominican Government, and for the purposes of the Occupation.

I call upon the citizens of, and residents, and sojourners in Santo Domingo, to cooperate with the Forces of the United States in Occupation to the end that the purposes thereof may promptly be attained, and that the country may be restored to domestic order and tranquillity, and to the prosperity that can be attained only under such conditions.

The Forces of the United States in Occupation will act in accordance with military law governing their conduct, with due respect for the personal and property rights of citizens of, and residents and sojourners in Santo Domingo, upholding Dominican laws in so far as they do not conflict with the purposes for which the Occupation is undertaken.

H. S. KNAPP,
Captain, U. S. Navy,
Commander, Cruiser Force,
UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET.

U. S. S. OLYMPIA,
Flagship.
Santo Domingo City, D. R.,
November 29, 1916.

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Santo Domingo, its past and its present



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